ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY, FOR 1899.

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No. $\frac{5236}{7}$ of 1900.

From

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th May 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1899.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, I forwarded the report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and beg to attach hereto, for the information of Government, a copy of letter No. 845, dated 9th May 1900, from that officer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 845 of 1900.

From

J. SANDERS SLATER, ESQ.,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Bombay, 9th May 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to return herewith, with thanks, the Annual Report on the working of the Bombay City Police for the year 1899, forwarded to me with your letter No. $\frac{5236}{7}$, dated the 4th instant. I should like to remark, with reference to paragraph 61 of your report, that in many cases the Magistrates cannot do more than inflict very trifling penalties. Where professional able-bodied beggars are concerned, I have no hesitation in inflicting a sentence of imprisonment, but it seems harsh to do so in cases where the halt, maimed, and blind are concerned, unless such people have thrust their afflictions (as frequently is the case) upon passers-by. I do not consider that persons so afflicted, who

simply sit by the road-side, should be committed to prison for their inoffensive appeals for aid; but there are many who infest the roads and thrust a hideous deformity or the stump of an amputated limb upon the notice of all who approach, and who follow carriages, tram-cars or foot-passengers with an insistency which proclaims their ability to do some manual labour. Those I think are proper subjects for imprisonment. Again, frequently children of very tender age are arrested for begging, and I think it very inadvisable to send children to prison, even for a few days, but it is indeed difficult to know what to do with them.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good feeling and harmony which continues to prevail between the Presidency Magistrates and the Police.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. SANDERS SLATER,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Revenue Judge.

(True copy)

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. $\frac{625}{7}$ OF 1900.

From

H. KENNEDY, ESQ.,

Commissioner of Police,

Bombay;

To,

W. T. MORISON, ESQ.,

Acting Secretary to Government,

Judicial Department,

Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th May 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the working of the Bombay City Police for the year 1899.

2. I took charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 9th of January 1899 from Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., who retired on pension from that date. Mr. Herbert George Gell was in charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, throughout the year.

3. In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 8720, dated the 16th December 1896, in the Judicial Department, the following Statements are appended :—

(a)—Statements furnished by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Statements A-I and A-II; Statements B-I and B-II, and Statement C (furnished in accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 387, dated the 9th January 1899) ; and

(b)—Police Statements.

Statements A-III and A-IV, and Statements C, D, E, F and G; as also the following extra local Statement—

Coroner's Inquests.

4. The submission of the Supplementary Statement No. I has been discontinued in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 936, dated the 7th February 1900.

CRIME.

5. There were 34,669 cognizable offences during the year, of which 30,732 were reported to the Police and 3,937 to the Magistrates direct. There were also 30 pending cases from the previous year, making a total of 34,699 cases for the year. Thus there is an increase of 7,992 as compared with the figures for 1898, and an increase of 4,001 as compared with the average of the last three years. The causes of this increase and the fluctuations contributing thereto will be dealt with hereafter.

6. The following table shows broadly the details of reported crime, including Magisterial cases for 1898 and 1899, under each class comparatively:—

Offences.	1898.	1899.
Murders	9	10
Attempts at murder and culpable homicide ...	8	6
Dacoities	1	3
Robberies	25	20
House-breaking	344	373
Thefts	2,587	2,932
Receiving stolen property	76	85
Class I	65	29
„ II	447	526
„ III	390	439
„ IV	66	50
„ V	3,199	3,269
Total Classes I to V ...	4,077	4,313
Class VI	340	483
Miscellaneous	22,266	29,873
Total Class VI, and Miscellaneous ...	22,606	30,356
Grand Total ...	26,683	34,669

7. It will be observed that the net increase of about 8,000 cases this year is due almost entirely to miscellaneous or petty offences falling under Local Acts.

Pending Cases.

8. There were 22 Police cases pending at the end of the year as compared with 28 at the end of the previous year. There were also 23 Magistrates' cases pending at the end of the year as compared with two in 1898.

9. The number under each head is small and not worthy of comment, especially as there were no cases of long standing among them.

10. The subjoined statement shows under what classes the increase and decrease of Police reported crime fall as compared with last year :—

Classes.	1898.	1899.
Class I	62	27
„ II	407	490
„ III	390	439
„ IV	54	29
„ V	2,917	3,064
„ VI	288	433
Miscellaneous	16,517	26,250

11. In a similar manner the following statement shows the increase and decrease in Magisterial cases :—

Classes.	1898.	1899.
Class I	3	2
„ II	38	36
„ III	...	...
„ IV	12	21
„ V	194	205
„ VI	65	50
Miscellaneous	5,736	3,623

12. As will be seen, there is a general increase in the number of Police cases, that under the head of Miscellaneous offences alone amounting to nearly 10,000 cases; on the other hand there is a decrease of nearly 2,000 magisterial cases under the same head. The fall under the latter is not easily accounted for, except under the supposition that it may be attributed to the large increase in Police cases of this kind, and the latter is not unnatural when it is considered that such offences are mostly street offences committed within view of the Police, which having been taken up more largely by the Police, left less scope for complaints to be made to the Magistrates.

13. The variations under some of the heads of Indian Penal Code Police cases, though noticeable, are not such as to require special remarks, but the general increase in such cases may be attributed partly to the incidence of famine towards the close of the year, and partly to greater facilities afforded each year for committing crime owing to the temporary migration of the population to suburban camps on account of the plague.

14. Under the head of miscellaneous offences and offences falling under Class VI, the increase is undoubtedly due to greater activity on the part of the Police in taking up street offences. In a large and populous city there is of course great scope for Police action in such cases. Their number is controlled entirely by the way in which Magistrates deal with them and the capabilities of the Police in taking cognizance of them by the numerical strength of the force. The large number of such cases taken up by the Police is no criterion of what could be done if I had a larger force to deal with them. There are many such cases which escape attention for want of men.

15. A great deal might be done to check the prevalence of such petty offences if more substantial punishments were inflicted, but the latter are generally so light, even for repeated offences, that they make no impression and have no deterrent effect. I have already drawn the attention of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to this matter, but it seems that the views of some of the Magistrates are not calculated to bring about any diminution in the number of such offences. It may be a question of policy as to whether severity in the matter of punishment should be exercised in such petty cases, but then it must also be a question of expediency as to whether the Police should waste so much time in prosecuting for these offences when prosecution has so little effect.

Police Cognizable Cases, all Classes, including undetected and excluded Cases.

16. The number of cases of all descriptions taken up by the Police under the above was 30,732, and there were 28 cases pending from the previous year, making a total of 30,760, of which, 28,495 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 92·63, as compared with 88·65 for last year, and an average of 90·61 for the last 3 years.

17. The actual number of cases reported is 10,000 in excess of last year and 6,000 in excess of the last 3 years' average.

(*a*)—*Penal Code.*

18. Of the offences dealt with in the foregoing paragraph, 4,053 fell under the Indian Penal Code, including 4 pending cases of last year, and 2,586 of them resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 63·80, as compared with 62·37 last year and the 3 years' average of 62·84.

There has been an increase of about 200 cases under the Indian Penal Code as compared with former years, which will be explained further on.

(*b*)—*Class VI and Miscellaneous.*

19. There were 26,707 offences of this nature, including 24 of the former year, and 25,909 of these ended in conviction, or a percentage of 97·01, as against 94·65 last year, the average percentage for the last 3 years being 95·74.

20. The number of such cases taken up in 1898 was 16,816 and the average for the last 3 years is 20,769, so that the year under report shows the

very large increase of nearly 10,000 cases as compared with 1898 and about 6,000 above the average of the past 3 years. I have in another paragraph explained generally the reason for this increase which will be referred to in detail later on in the report.

Excluded cases with details.

21. I give below the details of excluded cases :—

Serial Number.	Heads of Crime.	Maliciously false.	False without malice.	Total.
23	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	2	3
24	Kidnapping or abduction	...	1	1
33	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	3	1	4
36	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2	2	4
40	Wrongful restraint or confinement	...	1	1
44	Theft (ordinary)	24	27	51
45	Criminal breach of trust	1	4	5
47	Criminal or house-trespass	...	1	1
		31	39	70

22. It will be seen that all these cases were decided to be false and 31 of them to be maliciously false. Of the latter, 23 were decided by Magistrates to be vexatious complaints, and under Section 553, C. P. C., compensation was awarded to the accused in sums ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 45. There is a tendency on the part of Magistrates not to make use largely of the section above quoted, but to leave the accused to his own remedy, which often results in his not taking the trouble to prosecute the complainant.

23. That so small a number of cases out of so large a total placed before the Courts should have been declared to be false speaks well for the discrimination of the Police in sending up offenders for trial. All the false and excluded cases fell under the Indian Penal Code and the proportion to the actual number dealt with under that head is small—less than 2 per cent.

24. In 8 cases during the year the Magistrates, and in 6 cases I myself, sanctioned the prosecution for false complaints. Ten of the accused were convicted and 2 acquitted, while in the remaining 2 cases the accused could not be found.

Total Real Cases.

25. The total number of real cases in all classes is 30,630, including 28 pending cases from the previous year. Of this number, 23,495 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 92·84. Last year the number was 20,605, of which 18,314 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 88·88. The average number of real cases for the last 3 years is 24,553 and the percentage of convictions is 90·80.

(a)—Penal Code.

26. The total number of real cases under the Indian Penal Code was 3,983, of which 2,586 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 64·92. The number of cases for the last year was 3,789, of which 2,396 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 63·23. The average number of such cases for the last 3 years is 3,786 and the percentage of convictions 63·65.

(b)—Class VI and Miscellaneous.

27. There were 26,707 cases under Class VI and miscellaneous offences, including 24 pending cases from the previous year, of which 25,909 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 97·01. The number of cases for 1898 was

16,816, of which 15,918 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 94·65. The average number of cases for the last 3 years is 20,769 and the percentage of convictions 95·74.

REAL AND FALSE CASES AND THEIR PROPORTION TO CASES REPORTED.

28. From the foregoing paragraphs it will be seen that practically all the cases reported to the Police during the year were real cases, there being only 70 false cases out of 30,732 reported, and these all under the Penal Code. The proportion of false cases to those reported was 1 in every 439. The proportion of true crime to population was as 1 to 26·77, and that of crime to Police as 13·79 to 1.

RESULT OF TRIAL OF PERSONS BY CLASSES OF CASES.

29. *Class I.*—In this class there were 27 cases as compared with 62 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 35. The decrease is noticeable chiefly under 'Rioting or unlawful assembly,' which is accountable for 32 cases, and is due to the fact that there were plague riots in 1898, which sent up the figures for that year. There was also a decrease of 4 cases under the head of 'Personating a public servant', which is due to the fact that in 1898 there were several cases of personation in connection with plague measures. On the other hand, minor offences against the public show an increase of 4 cases only. In addition to the 27 cases of the year there was one belonging to last year, making 28, out of which 19 or 67·85 per cent. ended in conviction. Last year, the percentage was 77·41. The average number of cases and percentage of convictions during the last 3 years are 36 and 80·55, respectively.

30. The fall in percentage this year is due principally to the want of success in offences relating to coin, rioting or unlawful assembly and personating a public servant; but the number of cases is very small, and a case or two makes all the difference.

31. *Class II.*—This class shows an increase of 83 cases as compared with the figures for 1898 and 157 as compared with the average number reported for the last 3 years. The increase falls principally under the following heads: —

Exposure of infants	10
Grievous hurt	11
Hurt by dangerous weapon	39

Against these there is a decrease of —

Attempts at murder	1
Culpable homicide	1

32. The rise in the number of cases of exposure of infants is partly due to the famine, which had driven a large number of beggars into the city during the closing months of the year; many of the infants found being, it is supposed, the offspring of such people. Grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons are cognate offences, the latter being peculiarly common in Bombay, as all cases of hurt in which an ordinary stick has been used are classed under this head. The increase in such crimes is of an ordinary nature for which no reason can be assigned.

33. Of the 490 cases under Class II that were reported during the year *plus* one pending from previous year, 470 were placed before the Courts and 381 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 77·75 to cases reported and 81·06 to cases brought to trial as compared with 78·37 and 80·15, respectively, for the year 1898.

34. The average number of cases under this class for the last 3 years is 333, and the average percentage of convictions for the same period 74·77 and 76·61 under the two tests applied above.

35. In 5 cases for the year under report, 4 of which were murders, the accused committed suicide, and 4 cases of the year were pending at its close.

36. *Class III.*—In this class there is an increase of 49 cases as compared with the figures for the previous year and an increase of 33 cases as compared

with the average of the last 3 years. The increase is noticeable under the following heads of crime :—

Dacoity...	...	...	...	2
Serious mischief	...	...	...	15
Lurking house-trespass	...	...	...	29

Against the above there is a decrease in the following—

Robbery on highway	...	...	...	8

37. The increase under the head of Dacoity is small, but I mention it because dacoity is an uncommon head of crime in Bombay. There were 3 cases reported during the year, of which one was not a dacoity at all, but a case of cheating in which the complainant was hustled by a gang of confederates after he had parted with his money in order to enable the accused to decamp. This ruse is one which is often played in Bombay with success. The other two dacoities were *bonâ fide* ones, and evidently committed by old hands from the Deccan, the Sátára and Wái Mángs being strongly suspected. They were committed on successive nights in the suburbs of Bombay, just as the monsoon was setting in, and there is little doubt that they were the work of men employed in the Bombay Workshops and on the Railway who were about to return to their country for the rains. Very little property was taken, and it is supposed that the gang disappeared by train with the property before the Police could get on to their tracks. A prolonged enquiry took place and every effort was made to apprehend the offenders and it afterwards turned out that some of the men suspected were wanted in Sátára for dacoity in that district, but as regards our two local offences no property was found, and there was nothing by which to bring the offences home to the right persons. Since these dacoities there has been a nightly patrol of Foot and Mounted Police in the suburbs of Bombay, which offer special facilities for this class of crime.

38. The increase in cases of serious mischief, Section 282, Indian Penal Code, if over-loading of boats in the harbour can be called by such a term, is entirely due to greater activity on the part of the Water Police in hauling up before Magistrates cases in which an excess number of passengers was being carried. They were none of them serious cases themselves.

39. The increase in the number of cases of house-trespass is due to the general and yearly increasing exodus of people from Bombay into suburban camps during the plague season, leaving their property unprotected in Bombay, thus furnishing extra opportunities for the thieving propensities of bad characters. In fact both the evacuation of houses in the city and the taking up of temporary habitations in the suburbs contribute to the increase in offences of this class.

40. Of the 439 cases reported under Class III, 221 were placed before the Courts and 186 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 42·32 to cases reported and 84·16 to cases put on trial as compared with 46·31 and 80·36 for the year 1898.

41. The average number of cases in this class is 406 for the last 3 years and the average percentage of convictions for the same period 38·59 and 57·42, respectively.

42. *Class IV.*—This class shows a decrease of 25 cases as compared with 1898 and also a decrease of 2 cases as compared with the average of the last 3 years. The decrease of 25 is observable under Serial No. 41, "Rash act causing hurt or endangering life," under which there is a fall of 27 cases as compared with the last year.

43. These are principally cases of furious driving under Sections 336, 337, Indian Penal Code, in which injury is done and prosecutions follow. The diminution of such cases is satisfactory as showing greater caution on the part of the public.

44. The 29 cases of the year under Class IV, *plus* one, that was pending at the end of last year, were all placed before the Courts, and 16 of them ended in conviction, the percentage being 53·33 as compared with 75·92 for the previous year.

45. The average number of cases reported in this class for the last 3 years is 31 and the average percentage of convictions to cases reported and brought to trial stands at 74·19 under each of these tests.

46. Under both the serial numbers of this class, namely, "Wrongful restraint and confinement" and "rash act causing hurt &c.," against which the cases appear, there has been a drop in the percentage of convictions, the number of such cases being small; no reason can be assigned for the difference in results obtained.

47. *Class V.*—There is in this class an increase of 147 cases as compared with last year, which is largely due to Sections 419 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code being in operation throughout the year, whereas they were only in force for 6 months of the previous year. The other variations do not require any special mention. There was an increase of 73 cases owing to the cause above alluded to and an increase of 64 thefts, which may be put down partly to the influx of destitute people owing to famine and the general rise in population at the end of the year, and partly to the greater activity on the part of the Police in arresting bazar thieves and pick-pockets.

48. The average number of cases reported under Class V for the last 3 years is 3,018. During the year under report there were 3,065 cases, including one that was pending for the last year.

Of this number 2,359 were brought to trial and 1,984 resulted in convictions, giving the following percentages :—

To cases reported	...	...	... 64·74
Do. brought to trial	...	...	... 84·10

Last year the percentages were 62·11 and 85·91, respectively, while the average percentages of the 3 past years work out to 64·74 and 79·52 under the two tests.

No less than 69 cases are included in those referred to above as reported and brought to trial, which were excluded as false, withdrawn, transferred, &c., or in which the accused died or became in-sane or in which the complainant was absent, and 90 cases turned out to be mistakes of fact, but have not been classed as excluded.

49. *Class VI.*—There is an increase of 145 cases under this class as compared with 1898 and of 168 cases as compared with the average of the last 3 years. The increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	... 21
Gaming ...	...	...	... 82
Public and local nuisances	...	...	... 44

50. There were also 3 cases under the Arms Act during the year as compared with one last year.

51. The average number of cases reported under Class VI for the past 3 years is 265. During the year under report there were 433 cases; of this number 431 were brought to trial and 404 ended in conviction, giving the following percentages :—

To cases reported	...	...	... 93·30
Do. brought to trial	...	...	... 93·27

Last year the percentages were 94·09 and 93·44, respectively. The average percentages for the past 3 years under the same tests were 94·33 and 93·98.

52. Under the head of vagrancy and bad character (Serial No. 50) are included 42 cases of bad character. Of these, 32 ended in conviction and 8 in acquittal, one case was struck out as an irregularity of procedure and one remained undetected.

53. The action of the Police in cases of this description is altogether a new departure and may be said to have been inaugurated during the year, there being few, if any, cases of the kind in previous years. The city is full of bullies

and bad characters with several previous convictions and with no homes or ostensible means of subsistence. The Police have apparently been under the impression that the Magistrates were averse to such cases being taken up. This, however, has been proved to be a fallacy, and I find the Magistrates are as ready to deal with such cases in Bombay as they are in the Mofussil. The proceedings taken by the Police during the year have had the best possible effect, notwithstanding the general increase in crime as shown by the statistics, since irrespective of the cases actually prosecuted, a number of well known budmashes have left the city of their own accord or have been induced to leave by the knowledge that they could be arrested for bad character. Many, on the other hand, that remain have mended their manners and ceased to trouble the public and the Police. In spite of all this, however, much remains to be done in a large city which attracts men of evil reputation from all parts of India who are not known to the Police at once, and for some time can carry on their nefarious practices with comparative safety. I trust now that a beginning has been made, the Police will see what a powerful instrument they have in Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, for keeping the bad characters of the city in order.

54. The number of European vagrants dealt with during the year was 63.

55. The increase of 82 cases under the Gambling Act is entirely due to greater activity on the part of the Police in dealing with such offences. The billiard and bagatelle tables, of which there were many in some of the lowest parts of Bombay, have been more or less stopped by means of some salutary prosecutions and a better tone is observable among the damaged characters of the city. Not only has gambling on bagatelle tables been practically stopped, but there has been very much less of card and dice playing, especially during fairs and festivals, than was the case in former years, and I have reason to believe that this was entirely due to the Police secretly obtaining information and taking precautions to apprehend those that engaged rooms for the purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES.

56. These form the bulk of the offences with which the Police have to deal and may be said to constitute crimes of every day occurrence. There has been an increase of no less than 9,733 cases in this class as contrasted with 1898, and of 5,751 cases when compared with the average number for the last 3 years.

57. The increase is mainly observable under the Land Conveyance Act and the Police Acts.

There was an increase of nearly 900 cases under the former and 8,900 cases under the latter, arrests for drunk and disorderly behaviour under the Police Act furnishing about 800 cases towards the increase, while the squatter nuisance, *viz.*, the obstruction of the thoroughfares by vegetable sellers and the like has practically contributed the remainder.

58. The rise in the figures does not represent any increase in lawlessness, but, as before explained, the activity of the Police in dealing with offences in the streets has been more marked.

59. Last year the number of crimes, in this class was 16,517 and the average number for the last 3 years stands at 20,499, while this year the figures have risen to 26,250 or an average of about 72 cases of this class alone every day throughout the year which will give a very fair idea of the attention that was paid to street offences.

60. Of the 26,250 cases reported during the year, plus 24 pending from previous year, 25,505 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 97·45. The percentage for the last year was 97·45 and the average percentage for the past 3 years stands at 95·78.

61. There were no less than 1,095 cases in which beggars were prosecuted, in nearly all of which they were convicted, but in the majority of cases the punishment was merely nominal. In some instances the Chief Presidency Magistrate passed a sentence of 7 days' imprisonment, but even this has not served to prevent begging in the streets. It is a difficult question as to what should be

done to stop begging, the jails are already overfull, and a large increase of prisoners of the begging class who are always poorly clad and in bad condition is neither desirable from the jail point of view, nor is there sufficient room for them. It is also doubtful whether any sort of sentence would deter the confirmed beggar from plying his calling; but it is quite certain that the sentences usually inflicted, a small fine or one day's imprisonment, or very often only a "warned and discharged," have no effect upon them whatever.

Police true cases under the Penal Code separately.

62. Under the Indian Penal Code 3,983 cases (including 4 pending from previous year) appear as Police true cases. The following table gives separately the results of trial by classes in these cases:—

Classes.	True Cases.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Class I	28	19	67·85
„ II	487	381	78·23
„ III	431	186	43·15
„ IV	29	16	55·17
„ V	3,008	1,984	65·97

63. Class III comes out badly, but in other respects the figures show a very fair standard of efficiency taking all things into consideration, and the fact that 124 of the Penal Code cases of the year as shown in the remark column do not help the percentage of convictions though appearing as offences.

64. Class III contains the head of house-breaking and theft which must always remain the stumbling block to really first class Police results as being the most difficult class of crime generally with which the Police have to deal and the class in which most offences go undetected.

Pending Cases.

65. The number of cases pending under all classes decreased from 28 to 22, but those under the Indian Penal Code increased from 4 to 12. The following table exhibits separately the number of pending cases under each class:—

Classes.	1898.	1899.
Class I	1	1
„ II	1	4
„ III	...	1
„ IV	1	1
„ V	1	5
Total ...	4	12
Class VI	...	...
Miscellaneous	24	10
Total ...	28	22

The number is so small that no remarks are called for.

Serious Crime—generally.

66. During the year under report there were 13 cases of murder and attempts at murder as compared with 13 of the previous year. There was also one case pending from that year. Of the 13 cases—

2 were due to motives of jealousy.
3 do. domestic quarrels.
2 do. infidelity.
1 was due to revenge.
5 motives not known.

67. Of the above, 6 ended in conviction (including one of previous year), in 4 cases accused committed suicide, 2 were pending at the close of the year and 2 were transferred, one to Goa; in this case the Police only arrested the prisoner at the request of the Goa Police and made no enquiries, and the other to Jodhpur under the same circumstances. These cases should not, properly speaking, appear in the criminal statistics of the Town and Island of Bombay and have only been shown because the accused were arrested by the Bombay Police. In other respects all the murder cases that could be tried were brought to a successful issue.

68. In these cases 10 persons, including one from the previous year, were implicated, of whom 6 were convicted, 2 were transferred, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. The 4 murderers who committed suicide are not included in the above.

69. There were 3 cases of culpable homicide against 4 in the previous year. Of these, 2 were convicted and one remained pending at the close of the year. In connection with these offences, 3 persons were arrested, of whom 2 were convicted and one was pending at the close of the year.

70. The following is a comparative statement showing some of the serious offences and the results obtained in them :—

Offences.	1898.			1899.		
	Reported.	Tried.	Convicted.	Reported.	Tried.	Convicted.
Murder	11	10	7	11	8	4
Attempts to commit murder ...	4	4	3	3	2	2
Culpable homicide	4	4	1	3	3	2
Rape	2	2	1	3	3	2
Unnatural offences	1	1	1	2	2	...
Grievous hurt	79	76	66	89	87	74
Administering stupefying drugs ...	1	1	1	9	7	6
Hurt for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	213	207	170	252	251	209
Kidnapping	16	14	10	18	17	10
Selling, &c., a minor ...	2	2	1	3	3	2
Rash or negligent act ...	2	2	2	4	4	2
Dacoity	1	1	...	3	1	1
Robbery with hurt	1	1	...	1	1	...
Do. in dwelling house ...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Do. on the highway ...	24	21	9	16	15	8
Other robberies	...	...	...	1	1	1
Lurking house-trespass ...	346	177	148	373	158	136
House-trespass	16	15	14	24	24	20

Suicide.

71. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner :—

Offences.	European.		Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Hindus.		Japanese.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Suicides	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	6	5	3	45	27	...	1	56	40

During the year under report the Coroner held 562 inquests and has classified them as under :—

(*a*) Homicides	11
(*b*) Death caused by rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide	4
(*c*) Suicides	96
(*d*) Accidental deaths	320
(*e*) Deaths from natural causes	82
(*f*) Deaths from unknown causes	46
(*g*) Exposure of new-born children	2
(*h*) Premature birth	1
Total ...	562

There is an increase of 23 cases this year.

Homicides are the same as last year. Suicides show a decrease of 26 cases. Accidental deaths have gone up 24. Deaths from natural and unknown causes show an increase and decrease, respectively, of 24 and 4 cases.

There were 2 cases of exposure of newly-born infants against none last year.

Sessions Cases and Persons.

72. The following table gives the number of Sessions cases and persons concerned therein :—

Cases.				Persons.			
Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
32	21	11 *	...	34	23	11 *	...

* In one case the accused turned out to be insane.

The above cases are taken from the periodical calendar of cases tried by the Sessions Court, but it is quite possible some of these cases appear on the returns under different heads of crime, as the offences are shown in the statements under the orders of Government against the sections under which they were taken up by the police. The charge may subsequently be altered and finally be disposed of under a completely different section of the Indian Penal Code.

73. The following are the heads of crime under which the Sessions cases appear on the returns :—

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			
	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Murder	4	3	1	...	4	3	1	...
Murder and attempted murder...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Attempt at murder ...	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	...
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Administering stupefying drugs...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Do. do. in order to commit theft, and theft ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Causing death by doing rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Exposing a newly-born child ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Rape	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			
	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
Kidnapping a minor ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
House-breaking and theft ...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...
House-trespass with intent to commit an offence of house-breaking	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
House-breaking by day and theft in a building	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
House-breaking by night with intent to commit theft ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Theft in a building ...	3	2	*1	...	3	2	*1	...
Picking pockets	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	...
Theft	6	5	1	...	6	5	1	...
Total ...	32	21	11	...	34	23	11	...

* In one case the accused turned out to be insane.

Undetected Cases.

74. The following table shows the number of undetected Penal Code cases and the percentages they bear to real cases arranged according to classes :—

Classes.	Real cases.	Undetected.	Percentages.
I	28	.....	.....
II	487	16	3·28
III	431	218	50·57
IV	29	.....	.....
V	3,008	706	23·13

75. The figures under Class III confirm what I have already said as regards the difficulty of detecting cases under this class and especially cases of house-breaking and theft, in many of which the culprits have left Bombay before the police even hear of the commission of the offence, and in all of which it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction unless property is found. Time, therefore, militates against the efforts of the police more than anything, and it is rarely that a case of old standing can be brought home to the offenders for want of some identifiable property. The percentage under Class V is also high for the same reason as thefts appear in this class.

General results of working.

76. It will be seen from the foregoing paragraphs that in Classes I and IV there has been a decrease in the number of offences as compared with former years, while in the remaining classes of Penal Code offences there has been an increase.

77. Similarly in Classes I and IV there has been a decline in the percentage of successful results, while in both classes there has been on the whole an improvement, though small, both as regards last year and the normal of the past three years.

78. Taken as a whole, and whether the test is applied to reported or to true crime, the results as judged by the convictions are better than in previous years, both as regards Indian Penal Code cases and those falling under Class VI and Miscellaneous.

Action of the Police in dealing with offences under A'bkári, Salt, Customs, and Opium Laws.

79. There has been greater activity this year in A'bkári cases, 34 cases appearing on the return as compared with only 10 cases last year. Nearly all these were trivial cases, and the A'bkári Department being strongly represented in Bombay, most of them emanated from that Department.

Last year all 10 cases ended in conviction, and this year all but one case had a similar termination.

Persons in Police Cases. Arrested by Police suo motu and disposed of.

80. During the year under report 36,070 persons were concerned in police cases including 33 pending from previous year. Of these—

34,108 were convicted;
1,110 acquitted;
822 otherwise disposed of;
25 pending at the close of the year; and
5 committed suicide previous to arrest.

The number shown as "Otherwise disposed of" is large. It includes persons transferred to other places for trial, persons concerned in cases compounded and withdrawn or in cases that turn out to be false either through malice or mistake of fact, the latter furnishing a large number of persons under this head. Many of the petty cases are struck out by Magistrates, because the accused do not respond to their bail and cannot be found.

81. The following comparative table gives the percentage results of the working of the police with regard to persons concerned in cases dealt with during the year, including persons pending from the previous year:—

Persons.	Average of 3 years.	1898.	1899.
Arrested	29,067	25,667	36,065
Tried	28,663	25,634	36,040
Convicted	27,209	23,808	34,108
Acquitted or discharged	865	752	1,110
Percentages.			
Convicted to arrested	93·60	92·75	94·57
Convicted to tried	96·65	92·87	94·63
Acquitted to tried	3·01	2·93	3·07

82. The main points to be noticed are that there was a very large increase in the number of persons who had to be dealt with, while the percentage of results is better than last year, and in the case of persons convicted to those arrested the percentage is above the normal, while the percentage of persons acquitted is about the same as in former years.

RELEASED WITHOUT TRIAL—ALL CLASSES.

83. In Bombay all persons arrested by the police are sent before the Magistrates, no persons are therefore released without trial, except such as, under the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 5465, dated 2nd August 1899, conferring on the Commissioner of Police the powers of a Presidency Magistrate, are brought up before and released by him. There were not many such cases during the year.

DISPOSED OF BY TRIAL—ALL CLASSES.

(*a*)—*Indian Penal Code.*

84. Under the Indian Penal Code 3,692 persons were tried, of whom 2,973 were convicted, giving a percentage of 80·52.

The following comparative statement shows the results of trial of persons under the Indian Penal Code :—

Persons.	Average of 3 years.	1898.	1899.
Tried	3,277	3,588	3,692
Convicted	2,805	2,958	2,973
Acquitted	345	415	438
Percentages.			
Convicted to tried	85·59	82·44	80·52
Acquitted to tried	10·52	11·56	11·86

(b)—Class VI and Miscellaneous.

85. The subjoined table gives the percentage results of the trial of persons arrested under the above head for the year 1899 as compared with last year and the average for the past three years :—

Persons.	Average of 3 years.	1898.	1899.
Tried	25,385	22,046	32,348
Convicted	24,404	20,850	31,135
Acquitted	457	337	672
Percentages.			
Convicted to tried	96·17	94·62	96·25
Acquitted to tried	18·00	10·75	20·80

From the last two statements it will be observed that as regards Indian Penal Code cases the percentage of convictions to persons actually put on trial has declined, whereas under Class VI and Miscellaneous offences the percentage has slightly improved when compared with previous years.

DIRECT CASES.

Total Cases for disposal.

86. The total number of cases for disposal before the Magistrates, including 2 pending cases of 1898, was 3,937, of which 3,554 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 90·27 as compared with 6,048 in 1898. These 3,937 persons were disposed of as follow :—

Convicted	3,554
Acquitted or discharged	256
Struck out for want of appearance of complainants and accused ...	104
Pending at the close of the year	23

Pending Cases.

87. The Magistrate's Return shows 23 cases as pending at the end of the year. The number that was pending at the end of 1898 was 2.

Persons in direct cases.

88. 3,994 persons appeared before the Magistrates, including 2 pending from the previous year, out of 4,132 against whom process was issued. Of these 3,608 were convicted, giving a percentage of 90·36 as compared with 82·73 for 1898. Of the 3,994 persons :—

3,608 were convicted.
352 were acquitted.
34 were pending at the close of the year.

Persons pending trial.

89. There were 34 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year 1899. The number pending at the close of the year 1898 was 2. I am unable to give any reason for the large increase in pending cases and persons for the year under report as the Police have nothing to do with either.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Cases.

90. There were in all 8,418 cases including 17 pending from last year, of which 2,149 were under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 6,269 under Class VI. Of the 8,418 cases :—

2,243 ended in conviction.
823 acquitted.
5,298 dismissed without trial.
48 pending at the close of the year.
In 4 cases persons died.
1 pending before the Sessions.
1 mistake of law.

Persons.

91. In connection with these cases, 10,260 persons appeared before the Courts including 39 pending from 1898, of whom 2,544 were convicted, giving a percentage of 24·79. These 10,260 persons were disposed of as follows :—

2,544 convicted.
1,334 acquitted.
6,289 discharged without trial.
86 pending trial at the close of the year.
5 died.
2 pending trial before the Sessions.

CASTE OF OFFENDERS.

92. The following statement shows the different castes to which the 50,250 offenders dealt with in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged :—

	Caste.														
	Europeans.		Portugueze.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Parsi.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cognizable ...	361	9	910	85	28,930	2,564	11,388	907	312	6	162	5	37,023	3,006	40,029*
Non-cognizable ...	111	9	243	31	8,250	317	3,104	199	604	98	62	3	9,374	647	10,221
Total ...	472	18	1,153	76	39,180	3,081	14,492	806	916	104	224	8	46,397	3,653	50,250

* Includes five persons who committed suicide.

PROPERTY—STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

93. The following is a comparative statement showing in detail for the years 1898 and 1899 and for the last 3 years the amount of property stolen, the number of cases in which it was stolen, and that in which it was recovered :—

Year.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
				Rs.	Rs.	
3 years' average ...	3,333	2,292	68·76	3,33,723	1,34,577	43·25
1898	3,260	2,224	68·22	3,51,104	1,23,937	35·29
1899	3,300	2,271	68·81	3,59,189	1,40,232	39·04

The Police have done slightly better in the recovery of property this year, but the improvement is scarcely worth noticing. In house-breaking and theft the percentage of property recovered is 10 points better than last year. In ordinary thefts the improvement is 5 per cent. and under criminal breach of trust it is 6 per cent.

Under the following heads the recoveries show a falling off :—

Theft in conjunction with receiving stolen property ... 6 per cent.
Robbery ... ... 11 „

Last year there was one dacoity which was transferred, while this year there were 3 cases involving the loss of property valued at Rs. 795, of which only 3·27 per cent. was recovered. As already explained, one of these cases was not dacoity at all and was disposed of as one of cheating. The property involved in this case was Rs. 700, and it is clear this amount should be eliminated from the return of stolen property altogether. Again this year, under the head of Criminal Breach of Trust by a public servant, banker, &c., there were 3 cases involving the loss of property worth Rs. 1,484, of which nothing was recovered. Last year there was no such case.

All 3 of the cases reported this year were cases in which postal employés absconded with the contents of registered letters or hoondies. They invariably absconded to Goa, and there is no way of getting them back. In one of the cases the hoondy was not cashed, so there was no actual loss of property.

ARMS ACT.

94. I subjoin the usual statements regarding import, export, transport, &c., of arms, ammunition and military stores. These do not call for any remarks except that they show a large increase in the number of arms and quantity of ammunition, &c., that has passed through Bombay during the year and give an idea of the very heavy work that is carried on by the licensing department of my office.

It will be seen by a comparison of the figures for last year, which were 607, that there has been a considerable drop in the number of licenses held in Bombay for the possession of arms during the year. This is due to cancellation of licenses owing to the licensees dying or leaving Bombay and also to licensees not renewing their licenses in proper time. The number of fresh licenses issued is also smaller than last year.

There were 3 cases under the Arms Act as already detailed. The only one worthy of notice was a case in which Messrs. Karimji Alibhoy Barodawalla and Sons, well-known dealers in arms and ammunition, were convicted and fined Rs. 250 for illicit sales of bird-shot. The license of this firm was suspended at the end of the year.

Another well-known firm, named Esufally Mahomedally & Co., came under suspicion for irregular dealing with a native, a Bhora named Abdulali, at Gwalior. The latter and a European named Dillon were prosecuted and convicted at Jhansi, while Esufally Mahomedally & Co., against whom there was not sufficient evidence for prosecution, had their license suspended for three months as a punishment.

Received into

	Air Guns.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Guns.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Swords.	Daggers.	Sword-Bayonet.	Bayonet.	Cartridges. Loaded.	Cartridges. Empty.	Percussion Caps.
1890.												
By Import, including transhipment...	65	602	45	229	592	*49	6	1	6	†1,388,586	963,900	123,672,500
By Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	65	602	45	229	592	49	6	1	6	1,388,586	963,900	23,672,500
1889 ...	30	491	11	210	528	263	7	...	...	848,500	713,100	22,542,750
Increase	35	111	34	19	64	...	...	1	6	540,086	250,800	529,750
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	214	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....

*Including 7 sword sticks.
† Do. 440 dummy and 1,468 wire cartridges.
‡ Do. 48,500 bulleted caps.

	Amorces. Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Gross.	Other Fire-works. Gross.	Dozens.	Nos.	Bundles.	Bengal Lights. Gross.	Dozens.	Nos.	Fog Signals. Gross.	Dozens.	Nos.
1890.															
By Import, including transhipment ...	...	...	...	...	25,400	7	10	4	...	38,469	9	1	919	5	4
By Transport	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	25,400	7	10	4	...	38,469	9	1	919	5	4
1889 ...	...	...	...	...	14,376	7	1	6	1	23,770	2	...	525	1	2
Increase	...	...	...	...	11,024	...	8	10	...	14,699	7	1	394	3	2
Decrease	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sent out

	Air Guns.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Guns.	Pistols and Revolvers.	Swords.	Sword-Bayonets.	Daggers.	Cutlasses.	Muskets.	Cartridges. Loaded.	Cartridges. Empty.	Percussion Caps.	Gunpowder. Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Blasting Powder. Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Sulphur. Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Crackers. Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Shot. Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1890.																																	
By Export ...	1	31	9	16	15	*1	...	...	...	...	8,900	45,370	4,021,250	2	6	...	7½	2	1	...	20½	59	17	1	...	...	...	...	4	9	1	...
By Transport ...	3	65	1	138	34	133	...	...	...	...	2191,750	206,250	114,128,800	17	3	1	7½	18	4	1	7	406	16	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	12
By Transhipment	...	36	3	66	18	12	1	...	...	...	5,150	...	2,705,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1023	9	2	10	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Total ...	4	132	13	126	67	146	1	...	...	...	905,800	251,620	20,855,100	19	11	1	15	20	5	1	27½	1489	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	18	9	1	12
1889 ...	1	84	3	46	30	205	...	...	...	...	175,460	177,466	14,614,587	17	10	1	11	20	7	...	23	1458	5	3	11	...	...	...	...	45	17	...	28
Increase ...	3	48	10	80	37	...	1	...	...	...	30,340	15,4154	6,240,513	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	30	17	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	2	3	14

* And one case containing swords.
† Including one stick gun.
‡ Including 3,850 bulleted caps.
§ And 220 lbs. loaded dynamite cartridges.

Bombay.

Gunpowder.				Blasting Powder.				Sulphur.				Crackers.				Dynamite.			
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
22	13	3	13	39	18	...	9	1,533	5	...	16	1,170	12	2	24	11	3	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	13	3	13	39	18	...	9	1,533	5	...	16	1,170	12	2	24	11	3	...	24
11	5	2	19	43	13	1	12	1,504	16	...	31	1,006	1	2	3	...	13	3	...
11	8	...	22	...	...	...	...	28	9	...	13	164	11	...	21	10	9	1	24
...	...	...	...	29	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Shot.				Fuse Coils.	Blasting Gelatine.	Detonators.	Copper Tubes.	Primers, Lead Anvils.	Anvils.	Express Bullets.	Primers.	Concentrators.	Tubes for Expressing Bullets.	Air Gun Springs.	Air Gun Slugs.				Caps and Anvils	Needle Bullets.
Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.												Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Nos.	
128	16	1	14	393,450	...	1,000	8,100	...	20,500	388,800	20,002	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	40,000	1,200,000	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	16	1	14	393,450	...	1,000	8,100	...	20,500	388,800	20,002	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	40,000	1,200,000	5,000
127	18	...	...	356,346	...	3,700	10,000	25,000	22,300	23,020	22,900	...	...	6	...	1	1	16	25,000	...	...
...	18	1	14	36,604	...	...	...	...	...	535,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	1,380,000	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	1,900	25,000	1,700	...	1,988	...	...	66	...	1	1	16	...	...	...

of Bombay.

Other Fire-works.		Amorces.				Dynamite.				Gelatine.				Salt-petre.				Detonators.	Fuse Coils.	Anvils.	Copper Tubes.	Bengal Lights.	Express Bullets.	Fog Signals.	Primers.	Common Balls.	Over Barrels.	Air Gun Springs	Air Gun Slugs.				Gun Wadding.					Plants.	Rifle Express Bullets and Primers and Anvils.
Cwts.	Grosses.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.												Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Nos.	Bags.	Barrels.	Nippers.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	3,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,775	343,853	...	200	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,324	...	...	12	2,500	200	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,475	347,825	...	200	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	10,324	...	...	12	2,500	200	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	24	...	72,400	306,570	5,250	1,750	...	2,030	...	2,000	...	...	8	1,000	...	...	1	44	10,048	12	24	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2,500	200	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	24	...	6,925	...	5,250	1,750	...	930	...	2,000	...	...	8	1,000	...	...	1	44	5,724	12	24	...	...	...	...

The following statement shows the number of licenses and permits issued by this office :—

Serial No.		1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Permits to exempted persons ...	2,462	2,612	150	...
2	Permits to public servants ...	50	58	8	...
3	Possession licenses	607	557	...	50
4	Journey licenses	30	17	...	13
5	Dealers' licenses	44	38	...	6
6	Transhipment licenses	69	80	11	...
7	Export licenses to exempted persons in Native States	1,277	1,237	...	40
8	Export and transport, including other licenses registered in this office ...	824	978	154	...
9	Import licenses	351	326	45	...
10	Permits for withdrawal of ammunition from Sewri Magazine	402	399	...	3
11	Petroleum licenses	354	319	...	35
12	Licenses under Explosives Act ...	196	237	41	...
	Total ...	6,666	6,928	409	147

The following table shows to what sections of the community the license-holders belong :—

Nationality.	Fire-arms.				Other Arms.				
	Number of licenses	Rifles.	Fowling pieces.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air Guns.	Swords.	Sword Sticks.	Daggers.	Pattas.
Hindus ...	227	16	134	45	12	...	86	12	2	4
Mahomedans ...	83	12	65	13	6	2	26	1	7	...
Pársis ...	143	36	83	75	7	3	11	9	2	...
Portuguese ...	101	3	101	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japanese ...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	557	67	445	134	26	5	124	22	11	4

Explosives Act.

95. The following is a summary of licenses issued under the Explosives Act during the year 1899 :—

Manufacture, possession and sale	14
Possession and sale	186
Possession	26
Sale	11
Total ..	237

showing an increase of 41 as compared with the figures for 1898.

Four offences under this Act were reported as under :—One for possessing fireworks for sale without a license; accused sentenced to pay fine of Rs. 300 and the fireworks confiscated. Three for possessing fireworks without license; accused in each case fined one rupee.

Pilgrims.

96. Owing to the continuance of plague, the restrictions imposed in past years upon the embarkation of pilgrims at Bombay for the Hedjaz were main-

tained.—*Vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 6333, dated the 19th November 1898.

Hundreds of people came to Bombay again this year, but finding they could not embark went away. 122 of these, however, remained for some time, and eventually 72 of them who had no means were sent away under Police arrangements made for the collection of subscriptions for them and for railing them to Chittagong, the Protector of Pilgrims and a party of Police accompanying them all the way after undergoing ten days' quarantine at Manmád. Thirty-one pilgrims went without such assistance and 19 Javanese pilgrims refused to go to Chittagong, so went back to Madras *en route* to their own country.

During the same period 842 pilgrims returned from the Hedjaz *viâ* Bombay, and the Police had to make arrangements for sending them to their homes in various parts of India. Fifty-three pilgrims bore their own expenses, 383 were allowed to return to their homes in Bombay, and 406 had their passages provided either wholly or in part by Government.

Transvaal Refugees.

97. In November 1899 a large number of Transvaal refugees arrived in Bombay owing to the war. Under the orders of Government, 173 of these were registered in this office as destitutes, and were paid a subsistence allowance which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,210-8-0. One hundred of these people were subsequently sent to Madras, 35 to Howra, and 9 to different places in Northern India at Government expense. The remainder found the ways and means to go back to their homes without Government aid. They all wanted to return to Transvaal, but this was refused.

Ka'thia'wa'ri Mendicants.

98. There were also 3,754 Káthiáwári mendicants who were despatched to Bhávnagar and Verával during the year under Police arrangements for their collection and deportation.

These were famine-stricken people who began to flock into the city about September last. The arrangements for the despatch of the Káthiáwár people were made at the request of the Political Agent of that Province and they continued in force till 13th February last, when the Political Agent, discovering that under the Famine Relief Code he was not bound to make arrangements for their return, requested me to stop sending them.

99. In connection with these beggars, the Transvaal refugees, and the usual passage of pilgrims through Bombay, the Police have had their hands very full this year, and the whole of the extra work has fallen upon them during the busiest time of the year, namely, the cold weather.

Deportation of Foreigners.

100. Under Section 3 of Act III of 1864, 5 foreigners (Arabs) were, under the orders of Government, deported from British India to Arabia.

The above were also sent away under arrangements which had to be made by the Police for securing passages and seeing them on board.

Fires.

101. During the year under report 108 fires occurred in the city of Bombay, causing a loss of property estimated at Rs. 5,09,604. The figures for 1898 showed 119 fires, Rs. 35,34,968 estimated loss of property.

Street Accidents.

102. During the year 1899, 514 persons were injured and 28 were killed by being run over—5 by tram-cars and 23 by other conveyances—showing an increase of 7 in the number of those killed and a decrease of 3 in those injured.

Conveyances.

103. The number of conveyances, public and private, during the year was as under—

Public conveyances	...	...	...	8,148
Private do.	...	...	...	5,847
			Total	...	13,995

showing an increase of 501 public and 264 private conveyances as compared with the previous year. Under the latter head are included 1,013 bicycles and tricycles.

The public conveyances consist of—

857 Victorias.

206 Reklas.

7,085 Labour Carts.

Compared with the year 1898 the number of Victorias and Reklas are much the same, while bullock carts have increased by 500.

The total number of conveyances of all classes and the steadily increasing number of carts give a very fair idea of the traffic with which the Police have to deal and the arrangements that have to be made for its licensing and control. Considering that 2,752 cases were taken up by the Police during the year as against 1,865 in 1898 under the Land Conveyance Act alone, it will be seen that the supervision was not of a merely nominal character.

HABITUAL CRIMES.

104. The following statement exhibits the working of the Criminal Identification Department :—

Year.	Anthro Cards and Finger Impression Slips received.			Anthro Cards and Finger Impression Slips despatched.			Total number of Anthro Cards recorded up to the end of December 1899.	Total number of Finger Impression Slips recorded up to the end of December 1899.	Unidentified prisoners brought down for identification.
	Cards.	Slips.	Total of Cards and Slips.	Cards.	Slips.	Total of Cards and Slips.			
1898 ...	5,386	Not established.	5,386	1,187	185	1,372	27,358	185	735
1899 ...	239	6,775	7,014	116	1,405	1,521	27,713	8,365	1,071

Year.	Prisoners identified by means of both the systems.			Number of cases inadequately sentenced from 1st June 1899 to 31st December 1899.			Flagrant cases reported to office from October 1899 to December 1899.	Staff.	Deaths.		
	Anthropometry.	Finger-tip Impression and Anthropometry.	Total.	Cases reported to the Commissioner of Police.	Sentence enhanced.	Total of inadequate cases.			Common Prison.	House of Correction.	Total.
1898 ...	266	Not established.	266	...	...	...	Not introduced.	1 Inspector 7 clerks.	...	...	...
1899 ...	276	53	329	22	1	45	9	do.	15	4	19

Remarks.

1. The decrease of Anthro cards received and despatched is due to the development of the Finger-tip Impression System, but calculating the work of the two systems together there has been a marked increase in the total number of men whose history has been recorded under Chapters XII and XVII.

2. There has also been a marked increase in the number of unidentified persons brought for identification and the number identified.

Practically the work done in Bombay is as great, if not greater than in the mofussil and must necessarily, to be of any good, be of an expeditious character, as cases are required to go to Court daily and the antecedents of prisoners have to be obtained before the cases are put before the Courts. It is to be regretted therefore that the Central Bureau for the Presidency has been fixed by Government at Poona, as in the case of mofussil districts, excepting Poona itself, it matters nothing where the Central Bureau is, whereas in Bombay with four Courts sitting daily it is essential that all information regarding prisoners should be available on the spot. In Bengal and Madras the Presidential Bureau is at the Head-quarters of the Presidency, and in Bombay the effect of having no local Bureau cannot but make itself felt in time. The Bombay staff consists of an Inspector and two Clerks, one of whom is an operator, and considering the amount of work they have to do, the number of prisoners that have to be inspected, the strength of this department is none too high. The officer in charge has had to attend Court on three different occasions to prove the system under which the identity of prisoners by means of finger-tip impression is established.

BAD CHARACTERS.

105. In connection with the 42 cases under this head there were 44 prisoners, of whom 4 furnished the requisite security for good behaviour, 8 were acquitted, and the remainder went to jail in default for terms varying from 6 months to a year.

I have already referred to the action of the Police and the effect of such action in cases of this description in a preceding para.

HABITUAL OFFENDERS.

106. As compared with 1898, when there were 266 persons identified as habituals under the Criminal Identification System, there was an increase of 55 this year. All the 266 last year were identified by means of the Anthropometrical System; whereas during the year 1899, 53 were identified by means of the Finger-tip Impression System only and the remainder by Anthropometry.

For last year there is no record of the number of cases in which inadequate sentences were passed on habitual criminals, but for the year 1899 a record was established in June, and from the 1st of that month to the end of the year, 45 cases were reported and 9 of these cases were particularly noticeable. Several of these cases were brought to the notice of Government and the High Court, and in some cases the sentences were enhanced, while in others the orders of the High Court are awaited. Speaking generally, however, it seems that some of the Magistrates do not pay that attention to the necessity of making an example of criminals who have previous convictions against them that is expected by Government from Magistrates in the mofussil.

There were only 15 cases during the year committed to the Sessions which may be said to have been committed because the accused had previous convictions requiring sentences which were beyond the ordinary powers of a Magistrate. They were all cases of house-breaking and theft.

CRIMINAL CLASSES AND INFLUX OF SUSPICIOUS FOREIGNERS.

107. Bombay is of course well represented in the matter of members belonging to the criminal classes and foreigners. It is a haven of refuge and an emporium of labour for such people, though as they do not appear in gangs and cannot locate themselves together in large numbers anywhere, they are lost in the teeming population of the city. Mhár and Mháng dacoits from the Deccan, Káthiáwádis, Wágris and others are known to be present. Pardesis and Pathans resort to the city in large numbers, and some of these classes are known housebreakers and thieves, but most of them follow a trade or calling of some sort, and there is not the possibility of that cohesion among them in the life of a busy city which makes them up-country so formidable for the Police to deal with.

Many of the burglaries and thefts are committed by Pardesis. The two dacoities of the year were, as already stated, suspected to be the work of Sátára Mhángs, but as a rule there is nothing in the way of crime by which the criminal classes can be identified or be said to make their presence in the City felt, and during the year under report there were no crimes which could be attributed to the influx of suspicious foreigners or to any particular class of criminals.

Police Establishment.

Personnel of Officers.

108. There are practically 11 divisions in charge of 10 Superintendents, —the Dock and Harbour Police, though separate divisions, being combined and placed in charge of one officer.

The 11 divisions were held as under at the close of the year :—

Divisions.	Sections.	Designation and Names.
A	Fort	Acting Superintendent W. Sanderson.
B	Umarkhádi, Market and Mándvi.	Superintendent E. H. Grennan.
C	Bhuleshwar, Nalbazár and Dhobi Talav.	Acting Superintendent O. J. Holdway.
D	Girgaum, Khetwádi, Mahálaxmi and Walkeshwar.	Superintendent J. McDermott.
E	Byculla, Mázgaon, Kámáthipura.	Do. W. J. Nolan.
F	Dádar, Sewri, Mátunga and Parel.	Acting Superintendent C. Roberts.
G	Warli and Máhim ...	Do. J. Stanford.
H & I	Docks and Harbour ...	Superintendent LeeSmith.
K	Detective Branch ...	Do. Mir Abdul Ali Sardar, Khán Bahádur.
L	Reserve	Do. J. Crummy.

The following Superintendents were away on furlough during the year :—

Superintendents Ingram and Hack.

Superintendent Brewin is still borne on the strength of the Bombay City Police Force, though he has been away since 4th August 1898 and practically does not belong to it.

Each division has one to three Inspectors according to size, while the Government Dockyard, the Sanitary Police, the Criminal Identification Department and the Arms Department are practically independent charges for Inspectors.

The Pound also has an officer in charge, who though not a Police officer is subordinate to the Commissioner of Police.

The A and E Divisions are most strongly represented as regards European and Native officers, while the actual criminal work of the City and Island is heaviest in the B, C and E Divisions. The Detective Branch works indiscriminately in all divisions and has one European officer attached to it who ranks as an Inspector.

Strength of Police.

109. There was no change in the permanent strength of the force during the year as will be gathered from the appendices to the report. The City however is gradually expanding, and with the introduction of the City Improvement Trust Schemes will spread over many of the open spaces that have hitherto been unoccupied. The present strength of the force will not, however, be able to expand correspondingly so as to give adequate protection to or manage the traffic of a City covering a larger area, and the time is not far distant when measures for augmenting the Police force of the Presidency Town will have to be considered. As it is, with an increasing population the strength of the Police force is inadequate and unable to attend to all the requirements of the City, some of the outlying parts being very imperfectly protected. The large amount of traffic that has to be controlled, not to mention the ever increasing miscellaneous duties that fall on the Police, will make it quite impossible for the present force to suffice when any considerable addition to the number of habitations is brought about by the measures that are being inaugurated for the improvement of the City.

Distribution.

110. The following table shows the distribution of the Bombay City Police according to divisions :—

Division.	Officers.		Total Officers.	Men.	Grand Total.
	European.	Native.			
A	13	23	36	372	408
B	10	14	24	242	266
C	9	14	23	278	301
D	7	14	21	194	215
E	12	18	30	220	250
F	2	7	9	105	114
G	2	6	8	147	155
H	5	9	14	87	101
I	3	8	11	89	100
K	5	18	23	28	51
L	5	17	22	135	157
M	5	17	22	83	105
Veterinary Police.	...	2	2	5	7
	78	167	245	1,985	2,230

In addition to the permanent strength of the force, 1,048 Police Rámosis were employed during the year on behalf of private persons, firms and Government or Municipal Departments ; of these 46 were discontinued during the year, leaving a balance of 1,002 at the close of the year. The Rámosis are employed for guarding property or preventing a breach of the peace, the majority of them being appointed during the period when plague is prevalent and the occupants of houses in the City leave them to go out into the suburbs.

Punishments.

111. Seven hundred and ninety-two officers and men were punished during the year 1899, as under :—

Departmentally	757
Judicially	7
Dismissed	28
	792

The figures for 1898 were :—

Departmentally	414
Judicially	11
Dismissed	29
	454

The average number of dismissals for the last 3 years is 31.

The number of departmental punishments has risen considerably owing to stricter supervision and not because the conduct of the force has materially deteriorated when compared with previous years. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that the general conduct of the force has improved owing to the closer supervision that has been exercised.

REWARDS.

112. Altogether 179 officers and men were rewarded during the year as compared with 99 during the preceding year. Of this number, 90 received promotion as compared with 61 in 1898.

The remainder were rewarded as follows :—

40 by good-conduct stripes.

49 by money rewards.

In addition to the above, 81 men were rewarded by the issue of Good Service Tickets—the accumulation of which entitles them to the receipt of Good-Conduct stripes according to the number of marks earned by such tickets.

Health.

113. The number of admissions into hospital was 2,700 as compared with 2,796 in 1898. The daily average on the sick list was 62 as compared with 68 in 1898. The health of the European Police was not so good as usual, while that of the Native members of the Force has improved during the year.

Casualties.

114. The total number of casualties was 233 as compared with 210 in 1898. The different heads under which they are distributed are as under :—

Deaths 66 (including Inspector Hurst).	
Retirement on pension or gratuity 46 (including Inspectors Roshanali and Sultanali).	
Resignations	73
Discharged	17
Dismissed	28
Reverted to Regiments	2
Transferred	1
Total ...	233

The average number of casualties for the five years previous to the year of report was 212. Out of the 66 deaths reported this year, 26 were due to plague as compared with 37 in 1898.

The number of men who died and retired during the year was considerably less than last year, while the number who resigned and were discharged shows a decided increase.

Education.

115. Two hundred and two officers (European and Native) and 717 men are reported as able to read and write. The figures for 1898 were—

Officers	184
Men	571

This shows a satisfactory improvement so far as figures go, but I am not satisfied that the latter correctly represents the standard of education in the Force. The matter will be looked into before the current year's returns are due.

Castes.

116. The different castes of the officers and men composing the Force for the years 1898 and 1899 were as follows :—

Castes.	Officers.		Men.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Christians	72	72	5	5
Mahomedans	44	45	478	456
Bráhmans	4	5	71	73
Rájputs	...	...	1	2
Gurkhas	...	...	...	...
Sikhs	...	...	3	3
Maráthas	33	41	778	834
Pardesis	1	...	28	17
Bhandáris	5	8	217	217
Hindus of all other castes	3	10	361	314
Pársis	5	4	...	...
Jews	1	...	...	...

The number of Mahomedans in the Force is diminishing gradually, while Maráthas are enlisting largely to the exclusion of all other castes. A balance of caste in the Police is most difficult to maintain, for the Force is not large. Vacancies are constantly occurring and have to be filled up without delay, the first that comes being the first to be employed, provided he is fit in physique.

Recruiting.

117. The number of recruits taken on to the strength of the Force was 221 as compared with 208 in the preceding year. As will be gathered from the preceding paragraph, the majority of recruits come from the Hindus and principally from the Maráthas of the Konkan. The number of Mahomedans is small and those that join are drawn perhaps more largely from the Junnar Táluka of the Poona District than elsewhere. Nevertheless there is no difficulty in getting recruits except during the rains, when most of the able-bodied who can do so return to their homes.

Resignations.

118. The number of persons who resigned during the year 1899 was 73 as compared with 35 in 1898. The resignations were due chiefly to family troubles and difficulties and ill-health, no less than 30 men having resigned owing to the latter cause alone.

Drill and Ball Practice.

119. During the year I had revolver practice for the Europeans and blank and buckshot cartridge practice for the Armed branch of the Native Force. This practice was held for the first time and will be kept up in future as an annual event. Some of the European officers shot very creditably, while others showed that they were absolutely unacquainted with the use of a revolver. The practice was held on the sands, and both independent and volley joining was gone through, the object being to control the fire, and see the effect of volleys of buckshot which would constitute the sort of shooting the men would be called upon to employ if required in an emergency.

There being no range for the Armed Police, and as they are never likely to be required to use ball ammunition, there was no necessity to test their shooting in this respect.

General Efficiency.

120. The year's returns I think show a fair standard of efficiency, in spite of a very large increase in the number of offences dealt with. This increase, as I have already explained, is due in a great measure to the greater zeal and activity of the Police in taking up cases. With few exceptions this can be said of all my officers and men, who have worked well throughout the year. The Police were relieved of all duties connected with plague about June last, except that in connection with the evacuation of houses, and the change has no doubt contributed to the extra work that has been turned out by the Force.

Of the Divisional Officers who have done well during the year I would specially mention :

Superintendent Crummy.
" McDermott.
" Nolan.
" Holdway.
Acting " Sanderson.

Also Superintendent Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Khán Bahádur, of the Detective Branch.

Of the Inspectors, Messrs. Barnet, Sloane, Williamson, Hamilton, Murray, Walker, Shaik Ibrahim Shaik Imam, Favel, and Mirza Mahomed Ali; the two latter of the Detectives have done good work; while among Constables Messrs. Sullivan, Chambers, and Morris, as also Ramchandra Bhimrao and Mahomed Ali (of the Detective Branch) have been most prominent.

I would also particularly draw attention to the services of Mr. Sweeney, an old Bombay Police Officer, who is now in charge of the Cattle Pound at Girgaon.

During the three years that he has been in charge, the number of cattle impounded as also the pound fees have risen steadily, and for the year under report the figures stood as under :—

Number of cattle impounded	17,071
Pound fees	Rs. 11,484

as compared with 14,872 and Rs. 10,162, respectively, for the previous year. Whether as a matter of revenue for Government or as an indication of close and diligent attention to his duty, the above results speak very highly for Mr. Sweeney's careful management of the pound, and I have much pleasure in bringing his services to the notice of Government.

The receipts at the Dádar Cattle Pound, which is a smaller one, also show improvement, which is creditable to Acting Superintendent Roberts, the officer in charge.

Police Buildings.

121. The following in abstract form shows the buildings occupied by the officers and men of the Bombay Police :—

Belonging to	Residential quarters.	Chowkies.
Government	8	5
Municipal	6	4
City Improvement Trust...	2	...
Hired	26	5
Total ...	42	14

In addition to the above, there are 102 wooden and 11 kutcha built tiled chowkies in Police charge. These chowkies are of course not used as residential quarters.

The buildings in departmental charge have been repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 488-2-9. The more important buildings have been kept in proper order by the departments and individuals responsible for their maintenance.

The Police Lines at Byculla (old Police Lines) and the Crawford Market Police Head Quarters are the only lines the Foot Police have. They provide accommodation for 22 officers and 141 men, while the Mounted Police and their horses are accommodated partly at Parel in the old Government House Body Guard Lines, at Byculla, and at the Crawford Market Police Head Quarters.

The remainder of the men, which includes all the men of the Force practically, except the Reserve and the Mounted Police, draw house-rent and live where they can.

I am glad to say they have now been got to live in their respective Divisions—a matter I look upon as one of some importance—as, if required for an emergency, they, or a large majority of them, would be available at once in the Division; whereas formerly it was the exception, rather than the rule, to find men living in their Divisions except in the E Division, where the cheapest and lowest quarters are to be had, and even then not within the rent allowed by Government, and where about two-thirds of the Police Force of the city were located.

The A (Fort) Division is the only Division where men cannot find quarters, there are none to be had, and the sooner the new lines are built for the men the better. It is a significant fact, however, that the City Police have no lines of their own and that the rent allowed them by Government is not enough to admit of their hiring quarters in any of the Divisions of the City exclusive of the B, F, and G Divisions, except at a considerable personal loss.

INSPECTION.

Condition of arms, accoutrements and ammunition.

122. These were regularly inspected and kept in proper order.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops.

123. During the year under report there were 38 license-holders under Rule 11 of the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, as against 44 in 1899, showing a decrease of 6, whose licenses were not renewed, as they either had no business, had closed their business, or had failed to apply for renewal in time.

The stock and sales registers of these license-holders were checked by the Arms and Ammunition Inspector, with the stock in hand once a month at least and found to be correct. There have been no irregularities except in the case of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, who have a larger amount of cartridges on hand than they are permitted to store in the Sewri Magazine. This was brought to the notice of Government during the year.

General Remarks.

124. I would preface my remarks under this head by referring to the excellent relations that have been maintained throughout the year between the Presidency Magistrates and the Police. My thanks in this respect are especially due to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the cordial assistance he has always given me and my subordinates in Police matters. It has been an exceptionally hard year both for Magistrates and Police, never before in fact have there been so many cases and prisoners placed before the Courts, and the Police have much to be thankful for as regards the patience and regularity with which the Magistrates have disposed of their excessive work. On the other hand, the year has been a comparatively uneventful one, things have gone smoothly, and there have been no cases of great importance or exceptional interest to record. In the early part of the year there was a typical "Golden Gang" case in which a confederacy of sharpers swindled a respectable firm for some time out of a sum amounting to Rs. 63,000. This case in which Inspector Sloane was engaged and in which he obtained the encomiums of the High Court, was an intricate and troublesome one, involving the most persistent and searching enquiry both in Bombay and up-country. It was, however, successfully worked out by the Inspector, with the result that three of the gang, including a notorious and most expert forger named Bapuji, were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Some Rs. 25,000 worth of property was recovered in this case.

Another case of some importance was the one in which, under the orders of Government, the Editor and Proprietor of the *Gurakhi*, a native newspaper, and an accomplice who acted as Sub-Editor were prosecuted under Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, for seditious writing. The accused were sentenced by the High Court to one year and six months' simple imprisonment, respectively.

There were several more or less serious cases of house-breaking and theft which were detected, and many well-known and dangerous characters were removed from society for considerable periods. It is, however, more in connection with the ordinary duties of the Police that I have to commend the work of the year. Much that is useful was done in putting down certain forms of gambling, in getting a grip of the budmashes of the city, and in making many of them pause to consider, if not to give up, their criminal pursuits. The "Golden Gang" has practically ceased to trouble, and cases of organised swindling, which were so rife before, have scarcely been heard of lately, some prominent members of the fraternity having been called to account during the year.

On the whole, there is a better tone among the bad characters of the city who are beginning to feel that the Police have got the means ready to hand of coming down upon them in a way they never experienced before. The Police themselves see the benefit of employing the bad character provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and are more ready to collect information, and put it to some use. These points are manifestations of a change, which, I hope, will continue to bring better results in future as regards the suppression of crime.

Owing to the famine which declared itself towards the close of the year, the Police were much pressed in providing escorts for treasure to up-country stations and in fact to all parts of India, the requisitions for such escorts being of almost daily occurrence and necessitating a serious depletion of the men in the Reserve, which subsequently had to be brought to the notice of Government, with the effect that a special force of 30 extra armed men had to be sanctioned for this duty.

In conclusion, I must apologise for the delay that has attended the submission of this report. It had to be remodelled after it had been taken in hand, so as to bring it into accord, as far as possible, with the recent orders of Government—this necessitating an increase in the volume of the report. I have also been without the services of my Head Clerk, for about six weeks, which has greatly hampered me in getting the details required for the body of my report ready within the due date.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1892.

(PART I.—*Return of Cases instituted by Complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate* suo motu *in the year 1892.*)

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints dismissed and cases instituted suo motu by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of Cognizable Offences committed that were tried.				Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 13 and 15.	
													Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9 (a)	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3a	255 to 263	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3c	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	212 to 216 and 216A .	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	143to153, 157,158,159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																	
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9		,, dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10		,, robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11		,, poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12		Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	(a)2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 1 struck out for want of appearance of complainant and accused.
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

20	375, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	(b) 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	(b) 1 struck out for want of appearance of complainants and accused.			
21	329	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	(c) 15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	(c) 4	Do.	do.	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	(d) 7	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	(d) 1	Do.	do.	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...				
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	(e) 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	(e) 5	Do.	do.	
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	...	36	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	9	11	2	...	...	1				
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																				
30	395, 397, 398, ...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ... / by other means ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... / on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... / other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
34	379, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	(f) 21	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	4	...	1	100	1	(f) 2	Do.	do.	
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Total ...	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	4	...	1	100	1				

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted as made by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of cases under investigation at the end of the year.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of Cognizable Offences committed that were tried.						Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
													Not referred to the Police for investigation.		Referred to the Police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of Columns 13 and 16.			
													Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18		19
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																		
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		(g) 5 struck out for want of appearance of complainants and accused.
			...	(g) 26	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	13	1	3	...	...	1		(k) 13 do. do.
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1	(k) 29	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	53	12	2	...	...	15		
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
45a	419, 420	Cheating	...	(i) 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...		(i) 1 do. do.
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	(j) 68	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	38	19	...	...	...	5		(j) 6 do. do.
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	1	205	...	9	...	3	...	22	...	...	113	33	6	...	...	21		
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																		
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	(k) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...		(k) struck out for want of appearance of complainant and accused.
51		Offence against Gambling Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
52	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	——————Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
53		——————Opium Laws ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...		
54		——————Railway Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
55		——————Salt and Custom laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
56		——————Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
57	268, 277, 278, 290, 283, 285, 286, 289, 290 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	...	(l) 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...		(l) 3 do. do.
		Total ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	40	...	...	...	...		
		Miscellaneous.																		
	Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860	Police Acts	...	(m) 999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	976	...	...	...	...		(m) 3 do. do.
	Act 1 of 1859 ...	Merchant Seamen's Amendment Act	...	(n) 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	...		
	Act VI of 1863 ...	Conveyance Act	...	(o) 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	...	...	...	...		(n) 1 do. do.
	Act VIII of 1866 ...	Sale of Poisons Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		(o) 12 do. do.
	Act I of 1874 ...	Tramway Act	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
	Act V of 1878 ...	Bombay Abkári Act	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	33	...	...	...	...		
	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosives Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
	Act X of 1887 ...	Native Passengers Ships Act ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...		
	Act X of 1889 ...	Indian Ports Act	...	(p) 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...		(p) 4 do. do.
	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	...	(q) 2,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	2,384	...	...	...	...		(q) 32 do. do.
		Total ...	...	3,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	3,465	...	...	...	...		
		Grand Total ...	2	3,937	...	13	...	4	...	25	...	...	244	3,553	8	1	12·5	23		

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, 24th March 1900.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STTAEMENT A.

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899.

Part II.—*Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons		Number of persons appearing before Court either personally or by Pleader.	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Who, after appearance or not complying therewith, had whose attendance was dispensed with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117...	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.*												
2	121 to 126, 130 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 to 7	As in Statement A-I.													
4	212 and 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	9	...	...	9	1	10	10	...	...	...	
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9		,, dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10		,, robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11		,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Other murders		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	307...	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	376...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	6	...	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	
16	377...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	305, 308, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	325, 326, 326A ...	Grievous hurt	...	6	...	2	4	...	4	2	2	50*	...	
21	328...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	324...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	29	...	9	20	...	20	9	11	55*	...	
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	1	8	...	1	8	...	8	6	1	14·28	1	
25	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	371...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	13	...	9	3	...	3	2	1	33·33	...	
29	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	67	...	25	38	...	38	22	15	40·54	1	
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		by other means in dwelling house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	392, 393	Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		other robberies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	311, 401, 491 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT **A**-II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom Processes issued.	Number of persons			Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by Pleader).	Number compared in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrants.	Summonses.	Arrived when warrant issued, but escaped before arrest.	Evading service of Summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not strictly enforced.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*												
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	40	...	4	37	...	37	28	6	17·64	3	
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	40	...	4	37	...	37	28	6	17·64	3	
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*												
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... ordinary	4	29	...	2	26	...	26	23	2	8··	1	
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	29	93	...	12	80	1	81	65	13	14·47	15	
45A	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
46A	419, 420	Cheating	15	...	...	1	11	...	12	10	1	9·09	...	
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	137	...	...	11	126	...	126	81	31	27·67	14	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	33	263	...	41	255	1	256	181	45	19·91	30	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
49	495 to 297	Offences against religion	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (B. C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	*14	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	100·	...	* Of these, 2 persons appeared before the Courts voluntarily.
51		Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52		——— Excise Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	——— Opium Laws	...	17	...	...	17	—	17	2	15	88·23	...	
54		——— Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56		——— Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878). ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	268, 277, 279, 290, 283, 285, 286, 290, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	21	...	3	18	...	18	6	12	66·66	...	
		Total ...	...	55	...	6	49	...	49	8	41	83·67	...	
58	Offences under other special and local laws declared to be cognizable.													
	Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860.	Police Acts	...	†1,080	...	14	1,029	...	1,029	17	1,012	98·34	...	† Of this number, 842 persons were charged with ill-treating animals.
	Act I of 1859 ...	Merchant Seaman's Amendment Act	...	35	...	1	34	...	34	1	33	97·05	...	
	Act VI of 1863 ...	Conveyance Act	...	45	...	13	32	...	32	33	19	59·37	...	
	Act VIII of 1866.	Sale of Poisons Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100·	...	
	Act I of 1874 ...	Tramway Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50·	...	
	Act V of 1878 ...	Bombay Akbári Act	...	36	...	...	36	...	36	2	34	94·44	...	
	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosives Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100·	...	
	Act X of 1887 ...	Native Passenger Ships' Act	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	100·	...	
	Act X of 1889 ...	Indian Ports Act	...	16	...	4	12	...	12	2	10	83·33	...	
	Act IX of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ...	...	2,483	...	32	2,451	...	2,451	67	2,384	97·14	...	
		Total ...	...	3,668	...	64	3,604	...	3,604	103	3,501	97·14	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	35	4,007	...	140	3,992	2	3,994	352	3,603	91·03	34	

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, 24th March 1900.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B.

(Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the Year 1899.)

Part I.—*Return of Non-cognizable Cases.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at beginning of Year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or on information of the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (Cols. 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the Year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.								Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.					
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.								With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115... ... ... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117... ... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.*																
3	121 to 126, 505 ... Offences against the State ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137... ... ... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229. Offences against public justice ...		...	...	1	14	...	1	16	(a) 5	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	(a) The charges in three cases were withdrawn.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 222. Offences by public servants ...		...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424. False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.		...	...	...	9	...	...	*9	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	* In one case the accused died before trial.
7	465 to 477A Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.		...	...	1	8	...	...	†9	1	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	† One case pending at the beginning of the year was committed to the Sessions
8	264 to 267 Offences relating to weights and measures.		...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ... Making or using false trade-marks...		...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153A to 156, 160. Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	2	46	...	1	48	7	19	17	...	...	3	...	(b) ...	
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
11	313 to 316 ... Causing miscarriage		...	...	...	2	...	...	2	(b) 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) In this case the charge was withdrawn.
12	370... ... ... Buying or disposing of slaves ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376... ... ... Rape by the husband ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*																
13	384 to 389 ... Extortion		...	...	...	6	...	...	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
14	345... ... ... Wrongful confinement ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ... Criminal force		...	...	3	1,609	...	2	1,612	(c) 920	335	341	...	...	16	...	...	(c) The charges in forty cases were withdrawn.
16	304... ... ... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	323... ... ... Voluntarily causing hurt ...		...	...	1	300	...	1	301	(d) 162	63	73	...	...	2	1	...	(d) In two cases the charges were withdrawn.
		Total ...	...	...	4	1,909	...	3	1,913	1,082	398	414	...	...	18	1	...	
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
18	417, 418 ... ... Cheating		...	...	...	42	...	...	42	(e) 7	30	2	...	...	3	...	...	(e) The charge in one case was withdrawn.
19	403 to 405 ... Criminal misappropriation of property.		...	...	...	65	...	1	65	(f) 29	29	5	...	...	2	...	...	(f) In one case the charge was withdrawn.
20	426, 427, 434 ... Mischief (simple)		...	...	...	73	...	...	73	(g) 40	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	(g) In three cases the charges were withdrawn.
		Total ...	...	...	...	180	...	1	180	76	78	21	...	...	5	...	...	

STATEMENT B-I—*continued.*

Serial Numbers.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion under Section 191 Cr. P. C.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i.e., total of columns 6 to 9).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number. Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number. Ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or by be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.										Under investigation.					
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Total.								With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	...	6	111	...	1	117	(a) 60	41	12	...	...	4	...	...	(a) The charges in two cases were withdrawn. (b) The charges in three cases were withdrawn. (β) The charges in seventeen cases were withdrawn.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	...	...	1	61	...	2	62	(b) 21	27	3	...	...	6	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	...	...	1	316	...	5	317	β 169	77	60	...	...	11	...	...	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 290, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	6	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	
27	294A.	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (ex. C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Offences under Chapter X.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII. C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI. C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	...	...	2	162	...	...	164	(a) 73	55	25	...	...	1	...	...	(a) The charges in fifteen cases were withdrawn.
32	Cases under Chapter VII (*a*). C. P. C.	Discovery of persons wrongfully confined.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	Cases under Chapter XLVI. C. P. C.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	11	670	...	8	693	350	210	119	...	...	22	...	...	
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.																
		Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860, Police Acts .	...	...	...	233	...	...	*235	(*c*) 148	45	59	...	...	...	...	...	* In one case the accused died before trial. (*c*) The charges in nineteen cases were withdrawn.
		Act XIII of 1859, Artificers' Act	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Act VI of 1882, Indian Companies Act	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Act XV of 1882, Presidency Small Cause Court Act. ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Act III of 1888, Bombay Municipal Act	...	...	...	5,319	...	...	45,319	3,646 (ee)	66	1,607	...	...	...	...	...	† In two cases the accused died before trial. (ee) The charges in these cases were withdrawn.
		Act IV of 1889, Indian Merchandise Marks Act ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	(*n*) 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*n*) The charge in this case was withdrawn.
		Acts II of 1864 and II of 1897. Bombay Boiler Inspection Act ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
		Act XI of 1891, Indian Factories Amendment Act ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Act IX of 1894, Prisons Act	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
		Act III of 1897, Epidemic Diseases Act	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	5,588	...	...	5,588	3,800	114	1,671	...	...	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	17	8,401	...	13	8,431	5,736	823	2,383	...	...	68	1	...	

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, 24th March 1900.

STATEMENT B.

(Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1899.)

Part II.—*Return of Persons concerned in Non-cognizable Cases.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at end of previous year in which warrants or summonses had issued.	Person against whom Process issued.		Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons Tried.				Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information of Police.		Appeared before the Courts.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number tried (Columns 9 and 10).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115... ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117... ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137... ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	1	18	...	...	19	(g) 5	6	8	44·44	...	(g) against three persons the charges were withdrawn.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	3	75·	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	10	...	...	*10	2	5	2	20·	...	* One person died before trial.
7	465 to 477A.	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	†2	8	...	...	10	1	4	1	12·5	2	† Committed to the sessions.
8	264 to 267 .	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	6	85·71	1	
9	482 to 489 .	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	3	57	...	...	60	8	26	20	35·08	3	
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 .	Causing miscarriage	...	4	...	...	4	(h) 1	3	...	...	...	(h) The charge against this person was withdrawn.
12	370... ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	4	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 .	Extortion	...	9	...	...	9	5	3	1	11·11	...	
		Total ...	...	9	...	...	9	5	3	1	11·11	...	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*											
14	345... ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† One person died before trial.
15	323, 355, 358	Criminal force	11	2,805	...	...	‡2,816	(i)1,596	638	543	19·35	38	(i) Against ninety persons the charges were withdrawn.
16	334... ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	323... ...	Voluntarily causing hurt .	3	572	...	...	575	(j)308	141	124	21·67	2	(j) The charges against fifteen persons were withdrawn.
		Total ...	14	3,377	...	...	3,391	1,904	779	667	19·75	40	

STATEMENT B-II—*continued.*

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Persons entered in area prefix at beginning of the year (46), under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with some order or warrant issued by Court, whose processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 9 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*											
18	417 to 418...	Cheating	...	54	...	...	54	(e) 10	33	2	3·70	9	(e) The charge against 1 person was withdrawn.
19	403 to 405...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	74	...	1	73	(f) 36	31	5	6·75	2	(f) Against 1 person the charge was withdrawn.
20	425, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple) ...	...	132	...	...	32	(g) 74	34	24	18·18	...	(g) Against 9 persons the charges were withdrawn.
		Total ...	...	260	...	1	259	119	98	31	11·92	11	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
21	295... ...	Offences against religion...	6	1	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	12	134	...	...	146	(h) 68	60	13	9·70	5	(h) The charges against 3 persons were withdrawn.
24	500 to 502...	Defamation	1	98	...	...	99	(i) 30	52	8	8·16	9	(i) The charges against 4 persons were withdrawn.
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	1	508	...	...	509	(j) 274	125	93	18·30	17	
26	271 to 270, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	...	26	...	...	26	6	8	12	46·15	...	(j) To charges against 26 persons were withdrawn.
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	2	152	...	...	154	(k) 73	55	25	16·05	1	(k) The charges against 15 persons were withdrawn.
32	Cases under Chapter VIII(b), C. P. C.	Discovery of persons wrongfully confined.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
33	Cases under Chapter XLVI, C. P. C.	Miscellaneous	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	
		Total ...	22	922	...	...	944	432	307	153	16·59	32	
		OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.											
		Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860, Police Acts.	...	253	...	...	§253	(l) 148	45	59	23·32	...	§ 1 person died before trial. (l) Against 19 persons the charges were withdrawn.
		Act XIII of 1859, Artificers' Act ...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
		Act VI of 1882, Indian Companies Act.	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	
		Act XV of 1882, Presidency Small Cause Court Act.	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	
		Act III of 1888, Bombay Municipal Act.	...	5,320	...	...	¶5,320	(m)3,640	66	1,606	30·13	...	¶ 2 persons died before trial. (m) Against these persons the charges were withdrawn.
		Act IV of 1889, Indian Merchandise Marks Act.	...	1	...	...	1	(n) 1	...	...	...	...	(n) The charge against this person was withdrawn.
		Acts II of 1891 and II of 1897, Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	100·	...	
		Act XI of 1891, Indian Factories Amendment Act.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
		Act IX of 1894, Prisons Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	100·	...	
		Act III of 1897, Epidemic Diseases Act.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	
		Total ...	...	5,593	...	...	5,593	3,809	118	1,672	29·89	...	
		Grand Total ...	39	10,272	...	1	10,760	6,389	1,334	2,544	24·88	86	

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, 24th March 1900.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1899.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts.	23	...	...	6,796 10 2	.....	...	
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	99	...	...	25,955 15 0	.....	...	
7. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	1	...	...	225 0 0	.....	...	
B.—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	4	...	...	105 0 0	.....	...	
6. Criminal misappropriation .	36	1	2·77	28,829 2 1	133 0 0	46	

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, 24th March 1900.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

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STATEMENT A.

(Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1899.)

Part III.—*Return of Cases reported at a Police Station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1899.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported at a Police Station or taken up on information by the Police pending the year.	Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Police Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by Police (i.e. of Columns 4, 5 and 10).	Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).					Cases other than in Column 12 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of Cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns 22 and 23.	Number decided by Court after trial here to have occurred, or to be mistaken of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that no offence had occurred.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order for inquiry and report here, referred by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated to those reported.			In which the Magistrate ordered the case to be taken, or accepted the charge.	In which the Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.															
												To which no such order was passed, but was sent tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1		115 ... ... Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2		117 ... ... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3		118, 119 ... ... Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																									
2		121 to 126, 128 ... ... Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...																								
3		231 to 254 ... ... Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	9	...	...	9	100	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	6	3	33·33	3	...	...	
3a		255 to 263A ... ... Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3b		467 and 471 ... ... Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3c		489A to 489D ... Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4		212, 216 and 216 A ... Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	100	...	...	...	
5		224 to 226 ... ... Other offences against public justice ...	...	9	...	...	9	100	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	1	8	88·88	...	...	...	
6		143 to 153, 157, 158, 160 ... ... Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	3	75	...	...	...	
7		140, 170, 171 ... ... Personating public servant or robber ...	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	100	...	...	1	
		Total ...	...	27	...	...	27	100	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	28	8	19	70·37	3	...	1	
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																									
8		by things	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9		302, 303, 396 ... Murder ... ,, dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10		,, robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11		,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12		Other murders	...	10	...	...	10	100	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	(a) 4	100	...	...	3	(*Excludes 3 cases in which accused committed suicide.) (a) 2 cases transferred. (†Excludes 1 case in which accused committed suicide.)
13		301	...																								
14		304, 308 ... ... Attempts at murder ...	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	2	100	...	...	...	
15		305 ... ... Culpable homicide	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	100	...	1	...	
16		306 ... ... Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50·00	...	...	...	
17		307, 315 ... ... Unnatural offences	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	15	...	...	15	100	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	23	1	6	85·71	1	...	...	
18		308, 306, 309 ... ... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...																								
19		323, 325, 333 ... Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	89	...	...	89	100	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	136	...	56	9	47	83·92	...	...	...	(‡ Do. do.)

20	326, 328, 335	Grievous hurt	...	89	...	...	89	100·	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	87	...	87	6	(a) 74	92·6	...	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	9	...	...	9	100·	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	7	...	6	100·	...	...	1
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	...	...	2	100·	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100·	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	252	...	...	252	100·	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	251	...	251	23	(c) 209	90·08	4	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction...	...	18	...	...	18	100·	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	17	5	(d) 10	66·66	2	...	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	3	...	...	3	100·	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	66·66	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	18	...	...	18	100·	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	3	(e) 13	81·25	...	...	...
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt,	...	4	...	...	4	100·	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	(f) 2	66·66	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	400	...	...	400	·00	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	469	7	470	52	381	87·90	7	2	4
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																										
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	3	...	...	3	100·	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	100·	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means ...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		{ in dwelling house.	...	2	...	...	2	100·	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100·	...	...	...
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	16	...	...	16	100·	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	16	3	(g) 8	72·72	2	...	...
		{ other robberies ...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100·	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery	...	19	...	...	19	100·	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	(h) 18	100·	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	19	...	...	19	100·	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	(i) 18	100·	...	...	1
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	373	...	...	373	100·	...	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	158	...	158	13	(j) 126	91·27	4	...	1
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	24	...	...	24	100·	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	1	(j) 20	90·23	1	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	439	...	...	439	100·	...	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	...	221	...	221	18	186	91·17	7	...	1
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																										
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	11	...	...	11	100·	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	2	(k) 5	71·42	1	2	1
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	18	...	...	18	100·	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19	5	(l) 11	68·75	1	...	...
42	374...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	29	...	...	29	100·	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	30	7	16	69·56	2	...	1

(a) Seven cases compounded.

(b) Sixteen cases compounded; 1 case declared false with and 2 without malice.

(c) One case struck out as no offence and 1 case declared false without malice.

(d) One case struck out as an offence and 1 case declared false without malice.

(e) Two cases withdrawn.

(f) One case compounded.

(One case convicted under Serial No. 45b.)

(g) Three cases declared false with malice, and 2 without malice.

(h) One case struck out as an act of a Lunatic.

(i) Two cases declared false with malice and 2 without malice; 2 cases withdrawn and 2 cases struck out as no offence.

(j) In 1 case accused sent to Lunatic Asylum; 2 cases compounded

(k) Two cases compounded; 1 case declared false without malice.

(l) Three cases compounded.

STATEMENT A-III—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases originally reported to or taken cognizance of by the Police pending under Police investigation from 1880.	Reported during the Year.					Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under Criminal Procedure Code).						Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of Columns 21 and 22.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				Investigated by the Police.					Total of cases investigated by the Police (A).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable, after some evidence had been recorded.	In which the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for trial the accused and tried the case,									
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been attempted by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once to report (Column 8 to total).					Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.							
			Cases taken up by station officer otherwise than on report.													Cases other than those in Columns 14 to 16, in which the offender was delivered to the Police.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																									
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	6	...	...	6	100·	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	1	5	83·33	...	...	...	
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft— { of cattle ... ... ordinary	...	2,813	...	...	2,813	100·	...	2,626	...	...	624	...	1,002	...	...	1,626	2,212	(m) 1,892	88·26	65	...	1	(m)—In 1 case accused made over to Military authorities; in 1 case accused sent to Lunatic Asylum; 24 cases declared false with malice and 27 without malice; in 1 case accused died; 2 cases treated as no offence; 1 case transferred.
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	...	198	...	...	198	100·	...	198	...	...	...	...	37	...	16	...	161	30	(n) 123	80·39	14	2	...	(n) 1 case declared false with malice and 4 without malice; 1 case transferred; 2 cases treated as no offence.
45A	409....	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	5	...	...	5	100·	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	100·	...	...	3	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	83	...	...	83	100·	...	84	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	81	23	(o) 87	71·15	1	...	...	(o) In 1 case proceedings were not taken, accused having been convicted on more than 3 other charges.
46A	419, 420	Cheating	...	124	...	...	124	100·	...	124	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	1	113	28	84	73·	8	1	3	(p) One case struck out, complainant being absent; 1 case withdrawn; 1 case declared false without malice.
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	31	...	...	31	100·	...	31	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	31	7	(p) 21	75·	3	...	...	
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	3,664	...	...	3,664	100·	...	3,664	...	...	706	...	2,351	1	2,339	301	1,984	86·97	99	4	5	
		Total, Classes I to V ...	...	4,049	...	...	4,049	100·	...	4,049	...	...	940	...	3,104	4	2,108	326	2,586	87·01	109	5	12	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	Cases under Chapter VIII (E. C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	105	...	...	105	100·	...	105	...	...	1	...	106	...	...	...	104	11	(q) 92	89·23	1	...	...	(q) One case struck out as an irregularity of procedure.
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	225	...	...	225	100·	...	225	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	225	5	220	97·77	...	...	...	
52		——— Excise Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53		——— Opium Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54		——— Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55		——— Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56		——— Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	...	3	...	...	3	100·	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	100·	...	...	...	

57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	100	...	...	100	100·	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	99	...	99	8	(c) 89	91·78	...	...	...	(c) In 1 case accused did not respond to bail; 1 case struck out as an accidcnt.
		Total ...	...	433	...	...	433	100·	...	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	431	...	431	24	404	94·39	1	...	...	
		Miscellaneous.																												
58	Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856.	Possession of stolen property	...	119	...	...	119	100·	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	119	32	(c) 85	72·64	...	...	...	(c) In 1 case accused did not respond to bail; 1 case transferred.
59	Act VI of 1863 ...	Public Conveyance Act	...	2,752	...	...	2,752	100·	...	2,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,752	...	2,752	42	(d) 2,687	98·46	...	...	2	(d) In 21 cases accused did not respond to bail.
60	Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860.	Police Acts	...	18,163	...	...	18,163	100·	...	18,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,163	10	18,179	253	(m) 17,672	98·58	...	...	6	(m) In 1 case accused sent to Lunatic Asylum; persons in 3 cases made over to Military and in 2 to Naval authorities; 1 case withdrawn; In 254 cases persons did not respond to bail.
61	Act XLVIII of 1860.	Drunkenness	...	4,972	...	...	4,972	100·	...	4,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,972	14	4,986	21	(n) 4,820	99·56	...	...	2	(n) In 3 cases accused made over to Military authorities and in 131 persons did not respond to bail.
62	Section 7 of Act XLVIII of 1860.	Assaulting a Policeman	...	7	...	...	7	100·	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	6	85·71	...	...	...	
63	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ...	...	34	...	...	34	00·	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3	34	3	31	91·17	...	...	...	
64	Act of 1881 ...	Army Act	...	2	...	...	2	100·	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	(o) ...	...	...	...	...	(o) In 2 cases persons made over to Military authorities.
65	Act I of 1859 ...	Merchant Seaman's Amendment Act ...	...	26	...	...	26	100·	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	21	80·76	4	...	...		
66	Act V of 1878 ...	Abkari Act	...	34	...	...	34	100·	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	33	97·05	...	...	...		
67	Act X of 1869 ...	Indian Ports Act.	...	134	...	...	134	100·	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	1	133	99·25	...	...	...		
68	Act VII of 1863...	Mating Act	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1 100·00	...	...	...		
69	Act IX of 1894 ...	Prisons Act	...	2	...	...	2	100·	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2 100·00	...	...	...		
70	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosives Act	...	4	...	...	4	100·	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	4 100·00	...	...	...		
		Total ...	...	36,350	...	...	36,350	100·	...	36,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,350	74	36,274	339	35,566	98·03	4	...	10	
		Total, Class VI and Miscellaneous ...	...	36,683	...	...	36,683	100·	...	36,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	36,681	24	36,705	383	35,998	98·04	5	...	10	
		Grand Total ...	...	30,732	...	...	30,732	100·	...	30,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	...	29,785	28	29,813	769	28,495	97·37	114	5	22	

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th May 1900.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A.

(RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.)

PART IV.—*Return of Persons concerned in Cases reported at a Police Station or in Cases taken up by the Police in 1899.*

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons arrested by the Police			Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases awaiting filing by police).	Persons released by the Station officer under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, or required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrate under section 170.	Persons on bail or still in Police Custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 13 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who has been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's order after verification has been related by the Police who had reported the charge to be false.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																	
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Three persons implicated in mistake of fact cases.
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	(a) 4	66·66	4	...		
3a	255 to 263A... ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3b	467 and 471... ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3c	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	212 to 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100·00	2	...		
5	224 to 225, 225b and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	8	88·88	8	...		
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	36	16	20	55·55	20	...	
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100·00	3	2	
		Total ...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	59	19	37	66·07	37	2	
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																	
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9		Murder ... ,, dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10		Murder ... ,, robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11		Murder ... ,, poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	(b) 4	100·00	4	2	(* Excludes 2 persons who committed suicide); 2 persons transferred.
12		Other murders	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100·00	2	...	(b Excludes 1 person who committed suicide.)
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100·00	2	1	(One person convicted of non-cognizable offence.)
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	66·66	2	...	
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	(c) One person implicated in a mistake of fact case.
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	(c) 7	100·00	7	...	
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	8	48	85·71	48	...	(f) Excludes 1 person who committed suicide.
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	11	(d) 90	89·70	90	...	(d) Cases against 7 persons compounded.
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	6	60·00	6	2	
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100·00	3	...	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	41	(e) 290	87·61	290	...	(e) Six persons implicated in mistake of fact cases; cases against 20 persons compounded; 1 person implicated in maliciously false case and 3 in false without malice.
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	(f) 15	75·00	15	...	(f) Two persons implicated in mistake of fact cases; 1 person implicated in a case false without malice; case against 1 person treated as no offence.
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	50·00	3	...	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	363, 364, 366, 367 ...	Criminal force to public servant, or women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	(g) 14	82·31	14	...	(g) Cases against 6 persons withdrawn.
29	304 A, 336 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	(h) 2	66·66	2	...	(h) Case against 1 person compounded.
		Total ...	...	622	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	618	79	488	86·06	488	5	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	16·66	1	...	(One person convicted under Serial No. 48A.)
31	390, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		— by other means...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
		Robbery — in dwelling house ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	100·00	5	...	
		Robbery — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	(i) 14	93·33	14	...	(i) Four persons implicated in a mistake of fact cases; 8 persons implicated in maliciously false cases and 3 in false without malice.
		Robbery — other robberies.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100·00	1	...	
34	270, 781, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	(j) 18	100·00	18	...	(j) One person in a case struck out as an act of a Lunatic.
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	454, 456, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	29	(k) 175	80·28	175	1	(k) Four persons implicated in mistake of fact cases; 1 person implicated in a maliciously false case and 3 in false without malice; cases against 2 persons withdrawn and cases against 4 persons treated as no offence.
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	(l) 31	100·00	31	...	(l) One person implicated in a mistake of fact case; 1 person sent to Lunatic Asylum and cases against 2 persons compounded.
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	37	245	80·87	245	1	

STATEMENT A-IV—*continued.*

Serial Number	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons arrested by the Police: Persons in Police Custody, or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at the time the report or information was reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police: Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the Police: Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported that there was no case.	Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Police, other under Section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 5.	Persons released by the Magistrates prior to trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police Custody at the close of the year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of Columns 13 and 18.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (Column 16).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																	
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22		(m) 12	76·00	12	1	(m) One person implicated in a mistake of fact case; 2 persons implicated in false cases without malice and cases against 2 persons compounded.
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	5	(n) 11	68·75	11	...	(n) One person implicated in a mistake of fact case; cases against 5 persons compounded.
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	9	23	71·87	23	1	
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																	
43	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	83·33	5	...	
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... ... ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	2,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	206	(o) 1,831	89·89	1,831	1	(o) Sixty-seven persons implicated in mistake of fact cases; 31 persons implicated in maliciously false cases and 34 in cases without malice; 1 person made over to Military authorities; 1 person sent to Lunatic Asylum; 1 person transferred; cases against 2 persons treated as no offence; 1 person died.
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	19	(p) 140	88·85	140	...	(p) Sixteen persons implicated in mistake of fact cases; 1 person implicated in a maliciously false case and 4 in cases false without malice; 1 person transferred and cases against 2 persons treated as no offence.
45 *a*	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, &c.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100·00	2	1	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	25	(q) 74	74·74	74	...	(q) One person implicated in a mistake of fact case; proceedings against 1 person withdrawn, accused having been convicted on more than three other charges.
46 *a*	419, 420	Cheating	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	143	39	(r) 93	70·45	93	4	(r) Eleven persons implicated in mistake of fact cases.
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	(s) 35	89·74	35	...	(s) Three persons implicated in mistake of fact cases; cases against 1 person withdrawn; 1 person implicated in a false case without malice; case against 1 person struck out, complainant being absent.
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	2,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,655	294	2,180	88·11	2,180	6	
		Total, Classes I to V ...	...	3,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3,692	438	2,973	87·15	2,973	15	

	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																		
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	Chapter VIII (8), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	11	(*f*) 94	89·52	94	...	(*f*) One person implicated in a mistake of fact case; case against 1 person struck out as irregularity of procedure.	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified apposite.	Offences against Gambling Act...	...	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	28	(*e*) 605	95·24	605	...	(*e*) Four persons did not respond to bail.	
52		——— Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
53		——— Opium Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
54		——— Railway Laws ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
56		——— Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100·00	3	...		
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	9	(*e*) 104	92·03	104	...	(*e*) One person did not respond to bail; case against 1 person struck out as an accident.	
		Total ...	...	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862	48	806	94·37	806	...		
	Miscellaneous.																		
58	Section 35 of Act XIII of 1856.	Possession of stolen property ...	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	36	(*w*) 94	72·30	94	...	(*w*) One person did not respond to bail; 1 person transferred.	
59	Act VI of 1863 ...	Public Conveyance Act ...	...	2,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,750	42	(*x*)2,687	98·46	2,687	2	(*x*) 21 persons did not respond to bail.	
60	Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860.	Police Acts	...	22,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	22,819	476	(*y*)22,045	97·88	22,045	6	(*y*) 280 persons did not respond to bail; 1 person sent to Lunatic Asylum; case against 1 person withdrawn; 4 persons made over to Military and 9 to Naval authorities.	
61	Act XLVIII of 1860	Drunkenness	...	5,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5,523	49	(*z*) 5,268	99·07	5,268	2	(*z*) 203 persons did not respond to bail; 3 persons made over to Military authorities.	
62	Section 7 of Act XLVIII of 1860.	Assaulting a Policeman	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	85·71	6	...		
63	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3	31	91·17	31	...		
64	Act of 1881 ...	Army Act	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	(§)...	...	...	...	(§) Two persons made over to Military authorities.	
65	Act I of 1859 ...	Merchant Seaman's Amendment Act.	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	(¶) 24	96·00	24	...	(¶) Four persons implicated in mistake of fact cases.	
66	Act V of 1878 ...	Abkári Act	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	33	97·05	33	...		
67	Act X of 1889 ...	Indian Ports Act	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	15	134	89·93	134	...		
68	Act VII of 1867 ...	Mutiny Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100·00	1	...		
69	Act IX of 1894 ...	Prisons Act	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100·00	2	...		
70	Act IV of 1884 ...	Indian Explosives Act	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	100·00	4	...		
		Total ...	...	31,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	31,486	624	30,329	97·98	30,329	10		
		Total, Class VI and Miscellaneous ...	...	32,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	32,348	672	31,135	97·88	31,135	10		
		Grand Total ...	...	36,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	36,040	1,110	34,108	96·84	34,108	25		

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th May 1900.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered during the year 1899.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
(*A*).—*Cognizable.*							
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	338	164	48·52	89,533 0 0	29,782	33·28	
b. In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	50	48	96·00	10,812 0 0	5,530	51·74	
c. Other thefts.	2,598	1,844	70·90	1,66,618 0 0	67,077	40·25	
2. Robbery ... *a.* Dacoity ...	3	2	66·66	795 0 0	26	3·27	
b. Other robbery.	16	10	62·5	1,622 0 0	1,002	61·77	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	202	113	55·94	84,415 0 0	32,905	38·98	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent... ...	3	...	...	1,484 0 0	...	...	
5. Possession of stolen property...	90	90	100·00	3,910 0 0	3,910	100·00	
Total ...	3,300	2,271	68·81	3,59,189 0 0	1,40,232	39·04	

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th May 1900.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

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STATEMENT D.

(Return of Professional Crime for the year 1899.)

Offences.	Cases: Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Cases: Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained: Of those in Column II.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained: Of those in Column III.	Persons: Number concerned in cases in Columns II and III.	Persons: Convicted.	Persons: Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Return of Police work for three years: Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.	Persons convicted.	Value of Property stolen.	Value of Property recovered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								189—	189—	189—	189—	
Thuggee ... (a) By strangulation...	...	...	Nil.			Nil.			Nil.		1899 Rs. 95 0 0	
Thuggee ... (b) By poisoning ...	...	...									1899 Rs. 26 0 0	
Other Professional crime—												
Dacoity	...	2										
Robbery	...	...										
Cattle theft, &c., &c.	...	...										

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th May 1900.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of the Bombay Police in the year 1899.

| Province (District) | Sanctioned Strength of Police Force. | | | | | | | | | | | | Cost of Police. | | | | Distribution of Force. | | | | | | | | | | | |

STATEMENT F.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for 1899.

District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total Strength. Actual. Officers.	Total Strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. With Fire-arms. Number provided with Rifles (Special Reserve, &c.).	Armament of the Force. With Fire-arms. Number provided with Rifles or Carbines.	Armament of the Force. With Fire-arms. Number provided with Muzzle-loading pistols.	Armament of the Force. Not with Fire-arms. Number provided with Swords.	Armament of the Force. Not with Fire-arms. Number provided with Batons only.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Officers.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court, Under Police Act. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court, Under Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court, Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court, Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court, Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court, Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court, Other Offences. Officers.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court, Other Offences. Men.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By Promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By Khilats, presents, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On Pension or Gratuity.	Number who have left the Force during the year. By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	Number who have left the Force during the year. By dismissal.	Number who have left the Force during the year. By discharge otherwise than under foregoing heads.	Number who have left the Force during the year. Recruited to Regiments and transferred.	Number who have left the Force during the year. By Death.	Percentage to Total Actual Strength of. Admissions into Hospital.	Percentage to Total Actual Strength of. Daily average sick.	Percentage to Total Actual Strength of. Deaths.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Bombay ...	232	1,884	222	1,874	78	69	...	105	1,854	1	37	5	752	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	90	89	202	717	221	1,803	583	46	90	26	17	3	66	79·00	10·97	7·18	10 vacancies.

STATEMENT G.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police for 1899.

District.	Race. Europeans. District Superintendents.	Europeans. Assistant District Superintendents.	Europeans. Superintendents, (a)	Europeans. Inspectors, (b)	Europeans. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Europeans. Constables, (c)	Eurasians. District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Inspectors.	Eurasians. Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Head Constables or Sergeants.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. Superintendents, (a)	Natives. Inspectors, (b)	Natives. Constables, (c)	Natives. (d) Jamadars and (e) Hawaldars.	Natives. Constables, (f)	Religion or Caste. Officers. Christians.	Officers. Mahomedans.	Officers. Hindus. Brahmans.	Officers. Hindus. Rajputs.	Officers. Hindus. Sikhs.	Officers. Hindus. Marathas.	Officers. Hindus. Parbhoos.	Officers. Hindus. Bhandaries.	Officers. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Officers. Other Religions. Parsis.	Officers. Other Religions. Jews.	Men. Christians.	Men. Mahomedans.	Men. Hindus. Brahmans.	Men. Hindus. Rajputs.	Men. Hindus. Sikhs.	Men. Hindus. Marathas.	Men. Hindus. Parbhoos.	Men. Hindus. Bhandaries.	Men. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Men. Other Religions. Parsis.	Men. Other Religions. Jews.	Grand Total, Officers and Men.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Bombay ...	...	...	7	26	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	157	1,824	72	45	5	...	...	...	41	...	8	10	4	...	5	456	73	2	...	3	334	17	217	314	...	...	2,106	10 vacancies.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 12th May 1900.

(a) There is no corresponding grade.
(b) Corresponding to Inspectors.
(c) Do. European Constables.
(d) Do. Chief Constables. } In the Mofussil.
(e) Do. Head do.
(f) Do. Constables.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the calendar year 1899.

Causes of Deaths.		Total number of Inquests held during 1898.	Total number of Inquests held during 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Homicidal cases.	Culpable homicide amounting to murder	10	7	...	3
	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender unknown) ...	1	...	...	1
	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	4	4	...
Death caused by rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide		...	4	4	...
Death caused by a person of unsound mind ...		1	...	...	1
Suicidal cases.	Cutting throat	2	4	2	...
	Drowning	68	53	...	15
	Hanging	8	3	...	5
	Jumping out of a window, terrace, &c.	10	8	...	2
	Lying on a railway line in front of a railway train in motion ...	1	...	...	1
	Poisoning	33	27	...	6
	Setting fire to clothes ...	...	1	1	...
Accidental deaths.	Accidents on board ships ...	14	20	6	...
	Do. from machinery ...	10	14	4	...
	Do. from Railways ...	21	14	...	7
	Do. from Tramways ...	4	5	1	...
	Accidental drowning ...	37	42	5	...
	Do. poisoning ...	7	7	...	...
	Do. shooting	1	...	...	1
	Bite of venomous reptiles ...	4	4	...	...
	Do. of mad dogs	6	8	2	...
	Do. of other animals ...	2	...	...	2
	Excessive drinking	6	9	3	...
	Explosion of gunpowder ...	1	...	...	1
	Fall from houses and buildings ...	30	18	...	12
	Do. scaffolding and ladders.	15	13	...	2
	Do. trees	5	8	3	...
	Fall into dry docks ...	1	3	2	...
	Fall on road	8	6	...	2
	Falling bags of grain, seed, sugar, &c.	7	6	...	1
	Do. bales of cotton and piece-goods and cases of merchandise, &c.	6	3	...	3
	Do. earth and stones ...	4	8	4	...
	Do. houses and buildings ...	4	3	...	1
	Do. iron-plates, bars, &c. ...	4	5	1	...
	Do. timber, planks, posts ...	3	4	1	...
	Injuries from carts and carriages.	17	23	6	...
	Do. fire	29	39	10	...
	Do. horses and bullocks.	11	24	13	...
	Scalds	5	6	1	...
	Miscellaneous accidents ...	34	28	...	6
Carried over ...		430	431	73	72

d with financial assistance f
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

Return of Inquests, &c.—continued.

Causes of Deaths.		Total number of Inquests held during 1898.	Total number of Inquests held during 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Brought over ...	430	431	73	72
Natural causes		58	82	24	...
Deaths how or under what circumstances caused not known.	Clothes caught fire	1	...	...	1
	Found dead	31	42	11	...
	Do. drowned	3	3	...	...
	Internal injuries	1	...	...	1
	Killed during the riot ...	12	...	...	12
	Tetanus following abortion ...	1	...	...	1
	Wound on the finger... ...	1	...	...	1
	Do. ankle... ...	...	1	1	...
Exposure of new-born children		...	2	2	...
Premature birth		1	1	...	...
	Total ...	539	562	111	88

Coroner's Office,
Bombay, 17th January 1900.

(Signed) ALLAN F. TURNER,
Coroner of Bombay.

(True copy)

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.